

Title 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter 1—Animal and Plant Health
Inspection Service, Department of
Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER A—ANIMAL WELFARE¹

PARTS 1, 2, and 3

PART 1—DEFINITION OF TERMS

§ 1.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) "Act" means the Act of August 24, 1966 (Pub. L. 89-544), commonly known as the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act, as amended by the Act of December 24, 1970 (Pub. L. 91-579), the Animal Welfare Act of 1970, and the Act of April 22, 1976 (Pub. L. 94-279), the Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1976.

(b) "Department" means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(c) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States or his representative who shall be an employee of the Department.

(d) "Administrator" means Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or any other official of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(e) "Veterinary Services" means the office of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to which is assigned responsibility for the performance of functions under the Act.

(f) "Deputy Administrator" means the Deputy Administrator for Veterinary Services or any other official of Veterinary Services to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or to whom authority may hereafter be delegated, to act in his stead.

(g) "Veterinarian in Charge" means a veterinarian of Veterinary Services who is assigned by the Deputy Administrator to supervise and perform the official work of Veterinary Services in a

given State or States. As used in Part 2 of this subchapter, the Veterinarian in Charge shall be deemed to be the one in charge of the official work of Veterinary Services in the State in which the dealer, exhibitor, research facility, intermediate handler, carrier, or operator of an auction sale has his principal place of business."

(h) "Veterinary Services representative" means any inspector or other person employed full time by the Department who is responsible for the performance of the function involved.

(i) "Licensed veterinarian" means a doctor of veterinary medicine who has a valid license to practice veterinary medicine in any State.

(j) "State" means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or any other territory or possession of the United States.

(k) "Person" means any individual, partnership, firm, joint stock company, corporation, association, trust, estate, or other legal entity.

(l) "Dog" means any live or dead dog (*Canis familiaris*).

(m) "Cat" means any live or dead cat (*Felis catus*).

(n) "Animal" means any live or dead dog, cat, monkey (nonhuman primate mammal), guinea pig, hamster, rabbit, or any other warmblooded animal, which is domesticated or raised in captivity or which normally can be found in the wild

¹ 37 F.R. 7493, Apr. 15, 1972.

² The name and address of the Veterinarian in Charge in the State concerned can be obtained by writing to the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Building, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

state, and is being used, or is intended for use, for research, testing, experimentation, or exhibition purposes, or as a pet. Such term excludes birds, aquatic animals, rats and mice, and horses and other farm animals, such as, but not limited to, livestock or poultry, used or intended for use as food or fiber, or livestock, or poultry used or intended for use for improving animal nutrition, breeding, management, or production efficiency, or for improving the quality of food or fiber. With respect to a dog, the term means all dogs, including those used for hunting, security, or breeding purposes.

(o) "Farm animal" means any warm-blooded animal (other than a dog, cat, monkey (nonhuman primate mammal), guinea pig, hamster, or rabbit) normally raised on farms in the United States and used or intended for use as food or fiber.

(p) "Wild state" means living in its original, natural condition; not domesticated.

(q) "Nonhuman primate" means any nonhuman member of the highest order of mammals, including prosimians, monkeys, and apes.

(r) "Commerce" means trade, traffic, transportation, or other commerce—(1) between a place in a State and any place outside of such State, or between points within the same State but through any place outside thereof, or within any territory, possession, or the District of Columbia; or (2) which affects trade, traffic, transportation, or other commerce described in (1).

(s) "Research facility" means any school (except an elementary or secondary school), institution, organization, or person that uses or intends to use live animals in research, tests, or experiments, and that: (1) purchases or transports live animals in commerce, or (2) receive funds under a grant, award, loan, or contract from a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of carrying out research, tests, or experiments. *Provided, however,* That a "research facility" shall not include any such school, institution, organization, or person that does not use or intend to use live dogs or cats and which is exempted by the Administrator, upon application to him in specific cases and upon his determination that such exemption does not vitiate the purpose of the Act, except that the Administrator will not exempt any school, institution, organization, or person that uses substantial numbers of live animals—the principal function of which school, in-

stitution, organization, or person is biomedical research or testing."

(t) "Dealer" means any person who, in commerce, for compensation or profit, delivers for transportation, or transports, except as a carrier, buys, or sells, or negotiates the purchase or sale of, (1) any dog or other animal whether alive or dead for research, teaching, exhibition, or use as a pet, or (2) any dog for hunting, security, or breeding purposes, except that this term does not include—

(i) A retail pet store except such store which sells any animals to a research facility, an exhibitor, or a dealer; or

(ii) Any person who does not sell or negotiate the purchase or sale of any wild animal, dog, or cat, and who derives no more than \$500 gross income from the sale of other animals during any calendar year.

(u) "Retail pet store" means any retail outlet where animals are sold only as pets at retail. Those species from the wild state (e.g. primates, anteaters, and ocelots) and which as adults in captivity require special conditions to provide safety in handling to either humans or the subject animals shall not be considered as pet animals.

(v) "Operator of an auction sale" means any person who is engaged in operating an auction at which animals are purchased or sold, in commerce.

(w) "Exhibitor" means any person (public or private) exhibiting any animals, which were purchased in commerce or the intended distribution of which affects commerce, or will affect commerce, to the public for compensation, as determined by the Secretary in specific instances, and such term includes carnivals, circuses, animal acts, and zoos exhibiting such animals whether operated for profit or not; but such term excludes retail pet stores, organizations sponsoring and all persons participating in State and county fairs, livestock shows, rodeos, purebred dog and cat shows, and any other fairs or exhibitions intended to advance agricultural arts and sciences, as may be determined by the Secretary in specific instances.

(x) "Licensee" means any person licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the regulations in Part 2 of this subchapter.

* A list of such exempted schools institutions, organizations, or persons shall be published periodically by Veterinary Services in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such lists may also be obtained upon request from the Veterinarian in Charge.

(y) "Class 'A' dealer" means a dealer whose business involving animals includes only those animals that he breeds and raises as a closed or stable colony and those animals that he acquires for the sole purpose of maintaining or enhancing his breeding colony.

(z) "Class 'B' dealer" means any dealer who does not meet the definition of a Class "A" dealer.

(aa) "Class 'C' licensee" means any exhibitor subject to the licensing requirements.

(bb) "Intermediate handler" means any person, including a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or of any State or local government (other than a dealer, research facility, exhibitor, or any person excluded from the definition of a dealer, research facility, exhibitor, an operator of an auction sale, or a carrier) who is engaged in any business in which he receives custody of animals in connection with their transportation in commerce.

(cc) "Carrier" means the operator of any airline, railroad, motor carrier, shipping line, or other enterprise which is engaged in the business of transporting any animals for hire.

(dd) "Registrant" means any research facility, carrier, intermediate handler, or exhibitor registered pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the regulations in Part 2 of this subchapter.

(ee) "Attending veterinarian" means a person who has graduated from a veterinary school accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association's Council on Education or has a certificate issued by the American Veterinary Medical Association's Education Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates and who is responsible for evaluating the type and amount of anesthetic, analgesics, and tranquilizing drugs used on animals during actual research, testing, or experimentation where appropriate to relieve all unnecessary pain and distress in the subject animals.

(ff) "Standards" means the requirements with respect to the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of animals by dealers, exhibitors, research facilities, carriers, intermediate handlers, and operators of auction sales as set forth in Part 3 of this subchapter.

(gg) "Primary enclosure" means any structure used to immediately restrict an animal or animals to a limited amount of

space, such as a room, pen, run, cage, compartment, or hutch.

(hh) "Housing facility" means any room, building, or area used to contain a primary enclosure or enclosures.

(ii) "Sanitize" means to make physically clean and to remove and destroy, to the maximum degree that is practical, agents injurious to health.

(jj) "Ambient temperature" means the temperature surrounding the animal.

(kk) "Euthanasia" means the humane destruction of an animal accomplished by a method which produces instantaneous unconsciousness and immediate death without visible evidence of pain or distress, or a method that utilizes anesthesia produced by an agent which causes painless loss of consciousness, and death following such loss of consciousness.

(ll) "Nonconditioned animals" means animals which have not been subjected to special care and treatment for sufficient time to stabilize and, where necessary, to improve their health to make them more suitable for research purposes.

(mm) "Weaned" means that an animal has become accustomed to take solid food, and has so done, without nursing, for a period of at least five (5) days.

(nn) "Dwarf hamster" means any species of hamster, such as the Chinese and Armenian species, whose adult body size is substantially less than that attained by the Syrian or Golden species of hamsters.

(oo) "Handling" means petting, feeding, manipulation, crating, shifting, transferring, immobilizing, restraining, treating, training, working or performing any similar activity with respect to any animal.

(pp) "Business year" means a 12-month period during which business is conducted, either on a calendar or fiscal year basis.

(qq) "Primary conveyance" means the main method of transportation used to convey an animal from origin to destination, such as a motor vehicle, plane, ship, or train.

(rr) "Transporting device" means an interim vehicle or device, other than man, used to transport an animal between the primary conveyance and the terminal facility or in and around the terminal facility of a carrier or intermediate handler.

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AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 2 issued under secs. 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21; 80 Stat. 351, 352, 353, 84 Stat. 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564; 90 Stat. 418, 419, 420, 423; 7 U.S.C. 2133, 2135, 2136, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2146, 2147, 2151.

LICENSING

§ 2.1 Application.

(a) Any person operating or desiring to operate as a dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale (where any dogs or cats are sold in commerce), except persons who are exempted from the licensing requirements under section 3 of the Act, shall apply for a license on a form which will be furnished, upon request, by the Veterinarian in Charge in the State in which such person operates or intends to operate. If such person operates in more than one State, he shall apply in the State in which he has his principal place of business. The completed application form shall be filed with such Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) (1) Any person who is not a dealer or exhibitor, but who desires to obtain a license, shall follow the requirements for dealers and exhibitors set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and in §§ 2.2 and 2.3, and shall agree in writing, on a form furnished by Veterinary Services, to comply with all the requirements of the Act and the provisions of this subchapter.

(2) A license will be issued to any such applicant when the requirements of §§ 2.2 and 2.3 have been met, and when the applicant has submitted to the Veterinarian in Charge a fee of \$5 by certified check, cashier's check, or money order. In addition to the fee required to be paid upon application for a license, such licensee shall submit to the Veterinarian in Charge a fee of \$5, by certified check, cashier's check, or money order, on or before each anniversary date of his license.

(3) The failure of any such person to comply with any provisions of the Act, or any of the provisions of the regulations or standards in this subchapter, shall constitute grounds for the suspension or revocation of such license by the Secretary.

§ 2.2 Acknowledgment of standards.

A copy of the applicable standards will be supplied to the applicant with each request for an application for a license, and the applicant shall acknowledge receipt of such standards and agree to comply with them by signing the application form provided for such purpose by Veterinary Services.

§ 2.3 Demonstration of compliance with standards.

Each applicant must demonstrate that his premises and any facilities or equip-

see
Section 4
7 USC
Section 384

Section 3133
7 USC
2133

ment used in his business comply with the standards set forth in Part 3 of this subchapter. This may be done in any manner which the Deputy Administrator deems adequate to effectuate the purposes of the Act, such as the examination of the applicant's premises, facilities, and equipment by a Veterinary Services representative or the submission of an affidavit by the applicant to the effect that his premises, facilities, and equipment comply with such standards. Any such affidavit shall be subject to such verification as the Deputy Administrator shall prescribe. Upon request by the Veterinarian in Charge, the applicant must make his premises, facilities, and equipment available at a time or times mutually agreeable to said applicant and Veterinary Services for inspection by a Veterinary Services representative for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with said standards. If the applicant's premises, facilities, or equipment do not meet the requirements of the standards, the applicant will be advised of existing deficiencies and the corrective measures that must be taken and completed before such premises, facilities, and equipment will be in compliance with the standards.

§ 2.4 Issuance of licenses.

Except as otherwise provided in §§ 2.1 (b), 2.10, and 2.11, a license will be issued to any applicant when the requirements of §§ 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 have been met, when the Secretary has determined that the applicant's premises, facilities, and equipment comply with the standards and when the applicant has submitted to the Veterinarian in Charge the annual fee as prescribed in § 2.6 by certified check, cashier's check, or money order.

[36 FR 24920, Dec. 24, 1971, as amended at 39 FR 28144, Aug. 5, 1974]

§ 2.5 Duration of license.

(a) A license issued under this part shall be valid and effective unless:

(1) Said license has been revoked or is suspended pursuant to section 19 of the Act.

(2) Said license is voluntarily terminated upon the request of the licensee in writing to the Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) A license which is invalid under paragraph (a) of this section shall be surrendered to the Veterinarian in Charge in the State where the license was issued.

§ 2.6 Annual fees; and termination of licenses.

(a) In addition to the fee required to be paid upon application for a license under § 2.4, each licensee shall submit to the Veterinarian in Charge the annual fee prescribed in this section, by certified check, cashier's check, or money order, on or before each anniversary date of his license.

(b) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (4) and (5) of this section, the annual fee for a Class "A" dealer shall be based on 50 percent of the total gross amount, expressed in dollars, derived from the sale of animals to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons for use as pets, directly or through an auction sale, by the dealer or applicant during his preceding business year (calendar or fiscal) in the case of a person who operated during such a year.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (b) (4) and (5) of this section, the annual fee for a Class "B" dealer shall be established by calculating the total amount received from the sale of animals to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons for use as pets, directly or through an auction sale, during his preceding business year (calendar or fiscal) less the amount paid for such animals, by the dealer or applicant. This net difference, exclusive of other costs, shall be the figure used to determine the license fee of such Class "B" dealer or applicant for a Class "B" license.

(3) Except as provided in subparagraphs (4) and (5) of this paragraph, the amount of the annual license fee for an operator of an auction sale shall be that of a Class "B" dealer and shall be based on the total gross amount, expressed in dollars, derived from commissions or fees charged for the sale of animals at auction by the operator to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons, for use as pets, during the preceding business year (calendar or fiscal).

(4) In the case of an applicant for a license as a dealer or operator of an auction sale who operated at least 6 months of his preceding business year but not the entire year, the annual license fee shall be computed by estimating the yearly

*Section 215:
77 USC*

*Section 2133
77 USC.*

*amends USDA
authority to stipulate
duration of license
section 2149
USC.*

volume of business on the basis of the business done during the period of operation.

(5) In the case of an applicant for a license as a dealer or operator of an auction sale who did not operate for at least six months during his preceding business year, the annual fee will be based on the anticipated yearly dollar amount of business, as provided in paragraph (b) (1), (2), and (3) of this section, derived from the sale of animals to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons for use as pets, directly or through an auction sale.

(6) The amount of the annual fee required to be paid upon application for a license as an exhibitor under § 2.4, shall be based on the number of animals which are held by the applicant at the time the application is signed and dated. The amount of the annual license fee for an exhibitor to be paid on or before each anniversary date of his license, shall be based on the number of animals which the exhibitor is holding at the time he signs and dates the annual report as required in § 2.7: *Provided, however*, That such report is not signed and dated more than 30 days prior to the anniversary date of the license.

(c) The license fee shall be computed in accordance with the following tables:

TABLE 1—DEALERS AND OPERATORS OF AN AUCTION SALE

Over	But not over	Fee
\$0.....	\$500	\$5
500.....	2,000	15
2,000.....	10,000	25
10,000.....	25,000	100
25,000.....	50,000	200
50,000.....	100,000	300
100,000.....		500

TABLE 2—EXHIBITORS—CLASS "C" LICENSEE

Number of animals:	Fee
1-5.....	\$5
6-25.....	10
26-50.....	25
51-500.....	50
501 and up.....	100

(d) If a person meets the licensing requirements for more than one class of license, he shall be required to pay the fee for the type business which is predominant for his operation, as determined by the Secretary.

(e) In any situation in which a licensed dealer or operator of an auction sale shall have demonstrated in writing to the satisfaction of the Secretary that he has good reason to believe that his dollar amount of business, upon which the license fee is based, for the forthcoming business year will be less than the previous business year, then his estimated dollar amount of business shall be used for computing the license fee for the forthcoming business year: *Provided, however*, That if such dollar amount, upon which the license fee is based, for that year does in fact exceed the amount estimated, the difference in amount of the fee paid and that which was due based upon such actual dollar business upon which the license fee is based, shall be payable in addition to the required annual fee for the next subsequent year, on the anniversary date of his license as prescribed in this section.

(f) The failure of any licensee to pay the annual fee prescribed by this section on or before each anniversary date of his license or to file the report provided for in § 2.7 shall constitute grounds for the suspension of such license until the prescribed fee is paid or report is filed pursuant to the regulations in this subchapter. Repeated failure of a licensee to pay the annual license fee or to file the prescribed report when due shall constitute grounds for revocation or suspension for a definite period of the license. Any other violation of the Act, or the regulations or standards thereunder also constitutes grounds for suspension or revocation of a license pursuant to section 19 of the Act.

[36 FR 24920, Dec. 24, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 26511, Dec. 13, 1972; 39 FR 28144, Aug. 5, 1974]

§ 2.7 Annual report by licensees.

(a) Each year within 30 days prior to the anniversary date of his license, a licensee shall file with the Veterinarian in Charge a report, upon a form which will be furnished to him, upon request, by the Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) A person licensed as a dealer shall set forth in his annual report the dollar amount of business, upon which the license fee is based, from the sale of animals by the licensee to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons for use as pets, directly or

not in statute.
in general under
§ Sec. 2.7. 1974
for basis
Section 2.153
7 USC
Section 2.3

through an auction sale, by the licensee during the preceding business year (calendar or fiscal) and such other information as may be required thereon.

(c) A person licensed as an operator of an auction sale shall set forth in his annual report the total gross amount, expressed in dollars, derived from commissions or fees charged for the sale of animals at auction by the licensee to research facilities, dealers, exhibitors, retail pet stores, and persons, for use as pets, during the preceding business year (calendar or fiscal), and such other information as may be required thereon.

(d) A person licensed as an exhibitor shall set forth in his annual report the number of animals which are held by him at the time he signs and dates the report: *Provided, however,* That such report is not signed and dated more than 30 days prior to the anniversary date of his license.

[36 F.R. 24920, Dec. 24, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 26511, Dec. 13, 1972; 39 FR 28144, Aug. 5, 1974]

§ 2.8 Notification of change of name, address, control or ownership of business.

A licensee shall promptly notify the Veterinarian in Charge of any change in the name, address, management or substantial control or ownership of his business or operation within 10 days after making such change.

§ 2.9 Officers, agents, and employees of licensees whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.

Any person who has been or is an officer, agent, or employee of a licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked and who was responsible for or participated in the violation upon which the order of suspension or revocation was based will not be licensed within the period during which the order of suspension or revocation is in effect.

§ 2.10 Licensees whose licenses have been suspended or revoked.

Any person whose license has been suspended for any reason will not again be licensed in his own name or in any other manner within the period during which the order of suspension is in effect, and any person whose license has been revoked shall not be eligible to apply for a new license in his own name or in any other manner for a period of 1 year from the effective date of such revocation. No partnership, firm, corporation or

other legal entity in which any such person has a substantial financial interest, will be licensed during such period. After revocation, the revoked license shall be surrendered by the holder of the license upon the request of the Secretary.

§ 2.11 Denial of license.

A license will be issued to any applicant when the requirements of §§ 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 have been met; however, if the Secretary has reason to believe that the applicant is unfit to engage in the activity for which application has been made by reason of the fact that the applicant has within 2 years prior to filing the application engaged in any activity in violation of any provisions of the Act, the regulations, or standards, which previously has not been the subject of an administrative proceeding under the Act resulting in the imposition of a sanction against the applicant, an administrative proceeding shall be promptly instituted in which the applicant will be afforded an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the rules of practice under the Act, for the purpose of the applicant showing cause why the application for license should not be denied. In the event it is determined that the application should be denied, the applicant shall not be precluded from again applying for a license after one year from the date of the final order denying the application.

[39 FR 28144, Aug. 5, 1974]

REGISTRATION

§ 2.25 Requirements and procedures.

Each research facility, carrier, and intermediate handler and each exhibitor, not required to be licensed under section 3 of the Act and the regulations of this subchapter, shall register with the Secretary by completing and filing a properly executed form which will be furnished, upon request, by the Veterinarian in Charge. Such registration form shall be filed with the Veterinarian in Charge for the State in which the registrant has his principal place of business. Where a school or department of a university or college uses or intends to use animals for research, tests, or experiments, the university or college rather than the school or department will generally be considered the research facility and be required to register with the Secretary. In any situation in which a school or department of a university or college is a separate legal entity and its operations and administration are independent of those

See Section 2133
7 USC

2.8, 2.9, & 3.1
See Section 2133
7 USC.

See Section 213
7 USC

also 2.16 & 2.1
CFR refers
7 USC.

of the university or college, upon a proper showing thereof to the Secretary, the school or department will be registered rather than the university or college. A subsidiary of a business corporation, rather than a parent corporation, will be registered as a research facility or exhibitor unless the subsidiary is under such direct control of the parent corporation that to effectuate the purposes of the Act, the Secretary determines that it is necessary that the parent corporation be registered.

§ 2.26 Acknowledgment of standards.

A copy of the applicable standards will be supplied with each registration form, and the registrant shall acknowledge receipt of such standards and agree to comply with them by signing a form provided for such purpose by Veterinary Services. Such form shall be filed with the Veterinarian in Charge.

§ 2.27 Notification of change of operation.

A registrant shall promptly notify the Veterinarian in Charge of any change in his name or address or any change in his operations which would affect his status as a research facility or exhibitor within ten days after making such change.

§ 2.28 Annual report of research facilities.

(a) The reporting facility shall be that segment of the research facility, or that department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, that uses or intends to use live animals in research, tests, or experiments and for which an attending veterinarian has responsibility. Each reporting facility shall submit on or before December 1 of each calendar year to the Veterinarian in Charge for the State where the reporting facility is located, an annual report signed by a legally responsible official covering the previous Federal fiscal year of October 1 through September 30. Such report shall show that professionally acceptable standards governing the care, treatment, and use of animals, including appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs, during actual research, testing, or experimentation, were followed by the research facility, department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States. Such report shall include:

(1) The location of the facility or facilities where animals were used in actual research, testing, or experimentation;

(2) The common names and approximate numbers of animals upon which research, experiments, or tests were conducted involving no pain, distress, or use of pain relieving drugs: *Provided, however,* That routine procedures (e.g., injections, tattooing, and blood sampling) do not need to be reported;

(3) The common names and approximate numbers of animals upon which experiments or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs were used: *Provided, however,* That routine procedures (e.g., injections, tattooing, and blood sampling) do not need to be reported;

(4) The common names and approximate numbers of animals upon which experiments or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which the use of appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs would adversely affect the procedures, results, or interpretation of the research, experiments, or tests and a brief statement explaining the reasons for the same: *Provided, however,* That routine procedures (e.g., injections, tattooing, and blood sampling) do not need to be reported; and

(5) Certification by the attending veterinarian of the research facility, or the department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States having laboratory animal facilities, or by an institutional committee of at least three members, one of whom is a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, established for the purpose of evaluating the care, treatment, and use of all warmblooded animals held or used for research, testing, or experimentation, that the type and amount of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs used on animals during actual research, testing, or experimentation was appropriate to relieve pain and distress for the subject animals.

IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

§ 2.50 Time and method of identification.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, when a Class A dealer sells or otherwise removes dogs or cats from his premises for delivery, in commerce, to a research facility or exhibitor or to another dealer, or for sale, in commerce, through an auction sale or to any person for use as a pet, each such dog or cat shall be identified by an offi-

See § 2.25

See § 2.25

Section 2143a

7 USC.

113a

sa "Proved"

Section 10811
2140214
77 USC.

cial tag of the type described in § 2.51 affixed to the animal's neck by means of a collar made of material generally considered acceptable to pet owners as a means of identifying their pet dogs or cats:¹ *Provided, however,* That no official tag need be affixed to any such dog that has been identified by means of a distinctive and legible tattoo marking acceptable to the Deputy Administrator: *And provided further,* That no official tag need be affixed to any puppy or kitten less than 16 weeks of age that is identified by means of a plastic type collar acceptable to the Deputy Administrator and which has the information (which shall be legibly placed thereon) as required for an official tag pursuant to § 2.51.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, when a Class B dealer or exhibitor purchases or otherwise acquires a dog or cat, in commerce, he shall immediately affix to such animal's neck an official tag of the type described in § 2.51 by means of a collar made of material generally acceptable to pet owners as a means of identifying their pet dogs or cats, but if the dog or cat is not purchased or acquired, in commerce, by said dealer or exhibitor, such animal must be so tagged at the time it is delivered for transportation, transported, or sold, in commerce, by said dealer or exhibitor:¹ *Provided, however,* That if such dog or cat is already identified by an official tag which has been applied by another dealer or exhibitor, it is not necessary that any subsequent dealer or exhibitor replace the tag on such animal, but the Class B dealer or exhibitor may replace such previously attached tag with his own official tag, and in which event, the Class B dealer or exhibitor shall correctly list both official tag numbers in his records of purchase which shall be maintained in accordance with §§ 2.75 and 2.77 and the new official tag number shall be used on all records of subsequent sales of such dog or cat: *And provided further,* That no official tag need be affixed to any such dog or cat that has been identified by means of a distinctive and permanent tattoo marking approved by the Deputy Administrator: *And provided still further,* That no official tag need be affixed to any puppy or kitten less than 16 weeks of age that has been identified by means of a plastic type collar acceptable to the

Deputy Administrator and which has the information (which shall be legibly placed thereon) as required for an official tag pursuant to § 2.51.

(c) When any dealer or exhibitor has made a reasonable effort to affix an official tag to an adult cat, as set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, and has been unable to do so, or when the cat exhibits extreme distress from the attachment of a collar and tag, the dealer or exhibitor shall attach the collar and tag, to the door of the primary enclosure containing the cat and take proper measures to maintain the identity of the cat in relation to the tag. Each primary enclosure shall contain no more than one adult cat without an affixed collar and official tag.

(d) Unweaned puppies or kittens need not be individually identified as required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section while they are maintained as a litter with their dam in the same primary enclosure provided she has been so identified.

(e) All live dogs or cats delivered for transportation, transported, purchased, or sold, in commerce, by a research facility, shall be identified, at the time of such delivery for transportation, purchase, or sale, by the official tag or tattoo, which was affixed to the animal at the time it was acquired by the research facility, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, or by a tag, tattoo, or collar, applied to the live dog or cat by the research facility and which individually identifies such dog or cat by description or number.

(f) (1) All animals, except dogs and cats, delivered for transportation, transported, purchased, or sold, in commerce, by any dealer or exhibitor shall be identified by the dealer or exhibitor at the time of such delivery for transportation, transportation, purchase,

¹ In general, well fitted collars made of leather or plastic will be acceptable under this provision. The use of certain types of chains presently used by some dealers may also be deemed acceptable. A determination of the acceptability of a material proposed for usage as collars from the standpoint of humane considerations will be made by Veterinary Services on an individual basis in consultation with the dealer or exhibitor involved. The use of materials such as wire or elastic that might readily cause discomfort or injury to dogs or cats will not be acceptable.

or sale, as provided in this paragraph.

(2) When one or more animals, other than dogs or cats, are confined in a container, the animal or animals shall be identified by (i) a label attached to the container which shall bear a description of the animals in the container, including the number of animals, species of the animals, any distinctive physical features of the animals, and any identifying marks, tattoos, or tags attached to the animals, (ii) marking the container with a painted or stenciled number, which number shall be recorded in the records of the dealer or exhibitor together with a description of the animal or animals, including the species, and any distinctive physical features of the animal; or (iii) by a tag or tattoo applied to each animal in the container by the dealer or exhibitor and which individually identifies such animal by description or number.

(3) When any animal, other than a

dog or cat, is not confined in a container, it shall be identified on or a record, as required by section 2.75, which shall accompany the animal at the time it is delivered for transportation, transported, purchased, or sold, in commerce, and shall be kept and maintained by the dealer or exhibitor as part of his records.

§ 2.51 Form of official tag.

The official tag shall be made of a durable alloy such as brass, bronze, or steel or of a durable plastic. Aluminum of a durable thickness and quality may be used. Such tag shall be circular in shape and not less than 1¼ inches in diameter. Each tag shall be embossed or stamped with the letters "USDA" and numbers and letters identifying the State, dealer, and animal, as set forth in Figure 1. Such tags shall be serially numbered and there shall be no duplication of numbers by any one dealer or exhibitor.

Denoting State and dealer or exhibitor respectively -

39-AB

Denoting the animal -

82488

Figure 1 -

USDA

§ 2.52 How to obtain tags.

Dealers or exhibitors may obtain, at their own expense, official tags from commercial tag manufacturers.² At the time a dealer or exhibitor is issued a license, the Department will assign him dealer or exhibitor identification letters and inform him of the State number to be used on his official tags.

§ 2.53 Use of tags.

Official tags obtained by a dealer or exhibitor shall be applied to dogs or cats in the manner set forth in § 2.50 and in as near consecutive numerical order as possible. No tag number shall be used to identify more than one animal.

§ 2.54 Lost tags.

Each dealer or exhibitor shall be held accountable for all official tags that he acquires. In the event an official tag is lost from the neck of a dog or cat while in the possession of a dealer or exhibitor, a diligent effort shall be made to locate and reapply such tag to the proper animal. If the lost tag is not located, the

dealer or exhibitor shall affix another official tag to the animal in the manner prescribed in § 2.50, and make a notation of the tag number on his official records.

§ 2.55 Removal of tag.

(a) When a dog or cat wearing or identified by an official tag arrives at a research facility, such tag shall be removed and retained by the research facility: *Provided, however,* That at the discretion of the research facility such tag may be used to continue the identification of such dog or cat.

(b) If a dealer, exhibitor or research facility finds it necessary humanely to dispose of a live dog or cat to which is affixed or which is identified by an official tag, or upon the death of such dog or cat from other causes, the dealer, ex-

² A list of the commercial manufacturers who produce such tags and are known to the Department may be obtained from the Veterinarian in Charge. Any manufacturer who desires to be included in such a list should notify the Deputy Administrator.

See 7 USC
Section 214
& Section 4
(Human
manner)

hibitor, or research facility shall remove and retain such tag for the required period.

(c) All official tags removed and retained by a dealer, exhibitor, or research facility shall be held until called for by a Veterinary Services representative or for a period of 1 year.

(d) When official tags are disposed of, they must be disposed of in such a manner as to preclude their reuse as animal identification.

RECORDS

§ 2.75 Records, dealers, and exhibitors.

(a) (1) Every dealer and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain systems of records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning each dog or cat purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his possession or under his control, including any offspring born of such animal while in his possession or under his control, transported, or sold, or otherwise disposed of:

(i) The name and address of the person, whether or not required to be licensed or registered under the Act, from whom such dog or cat was purchased or otherwise acquired, and his license number, if licensed under the Act, and when sold or otherwise disposed of, the person to whom sold or otherwise disposed of, and his license number, if licensed under the Act;

(ii) The dates of acquisition and disposition of such dog or cat;

(iii) The official USDA tag number or tattoo assigned to such dog or cat pursuant to §§ 2.50 and 2.54;

(iv) A description of each dog or cat which shall include:

(A) The species;

(B) The sex;

(C) The date of birth (if known) or approximate age;

(D) The color and any distinctive markings; and

(E) The breed or type.

(v) The method of transportation including the name of the initial commercial carrier or intermediate handler or if a privately owned conveyance is used to transport the dog or cat, the name of the owner of such privately owned conveyance.

(vi) The date and method of disposition of such dog or cat, e.g., sale, death, euthanasia, or donation.

(2) Record of Dogs and Cats on Hand (VS Form 18-5) and Record of Disposition of Dogs and Cats (VS Form 18-6)

are forms which may be used by dealers and exhibitors upon which to make, keep, and maintain the information required by paragraph (a) (1) hereof concerning dogs and cats except as provided in § 2.79.

(3) The USDA Individual Health Certificate and Identification Form (VS Form 18-1) and the USDA Multianimal Health Certificate and Identification Form (VS Form 18-2) are forms which may be used by dealers and exhibitors upon which to make, keep, and maintain the information required by paragraph (a) (1) of this section and § 2.79.

(4) One copy of the record containing the information required by paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall accompany each shipment of any dog or cat purchased or otherwise acquired by a dealer or exhibitor. One copy of the record containing the information required by paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall accompany each shipment of any dog or cat sold or otherwise disposed of by a dealer or exhibitor: *Provided, however,* That information which indicates the source and date of acquisition of such dog or cat is not required to appear on the copy of the record accompanying the shipment. One copy of the record containing the information required by paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall be retained by the dealer or exhibitor.

(b) (1) Every dealer and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain systems of records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his possession or under his control, including any offspring born of such animals while in his possession or under his control, transported, or sold or otherwise disposed of:

(i) The name and address of the person, whether or not required to be licensed or registered under the Act, from whom such animals other than dogs or cats, were purchased or otherwise acquired, and his license number, if licensed under the Act, and when sold or otherwise disposed of, the person to whom sold or otherwise disposed of, and his license number, if licensed under the Act;

(ii) The species of such animals other than dogs and cats, and

(iii) The number of such animals other than dogs and cats.

(2) Record of Animals on Hand (Other Than Dogs and Cats) (VS Form 18-19) and Record of Acquisition, Disposition, or Transport of Animals (Other Than Dogs and Cats) (VS Form 18-20)

are forms which may be used by dealers and exhibitors upon which to keep and maintain the information required by paragraph (b) (1) hereof concerning animals other than dogs and cats except as provided in § 2.79.

(3) One copy of the record containing the information required by paragraph (b) (1) of this section shall accompany each shipment of any animal other than a dog or cat purchased or otherwise acquired by a dealer or exhibitor. One copy of the record containing the information required by paragraph (b) (1) of this section shall accompany each shipment of any animal other than a dog or cat sold or otherwise disposed of by a dealer or exhibitor: *Provided, however,* That information which indicates the source and date of acquisition of any animal other than a dog or cat is not required to appear on the copy of the record accompanying the shipment. One copy of the record containing the information required by paragraph (b) (1) of this section shall be retained by the dealer or exhibitor.

§ 2.76 Records, research facilities.

(a) Every research facility shall make, keep, and maintain systems of records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning each live dog or cat purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in its possession or under its control, including any offspring born of such live dog or cat while in its possession or under its control:

(1) The name and address of the person, whether or not required to be licensed or registered under the Act, from whom such live dog or cat was purchased or otherwise acquired and his license number, if licensed under the Act;

(2) The date of acquisition of each live dog or cat;

(3) The official USDA tag number or tattoo assigned to each live dog or cat pursuant to §§ 2.50 and 2.54;

(4) A description of each live dog or cat which shall include:

- (i) The species;
- (ii) The sex;
- (iii) Date of birth (if known) or approximate age;
- (iv) The color and any distinctive markings; and
- (v) The breed or type.

(5) Any identification number or mark assigned to each live dog or cat by such research facility.

(b) In addition to the information required to be kept and maintained by ev-

ery research facility concerning each live dog or cat, pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, every research facility transporting, selling, or otherwise disposing of any live dog or cat to another person, shall make, keep, and maintain systems of records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information:

(1) The name and address of the receiver to whom such live dog or cat is transported, sold or otherwise disposed of;

(2) The date of such transportation, sale or other disposition, and

(3) The method of transportation including the name of the initial commercial carrier or intermediate handler or if a privately owned conveyance is used to transport the dog or cat, the name of the owner of such privately owned conveyance.

(c) The USDA Individual Health Certificate and Identification Form (VS Form 18-1), the USDA Multianimal Health Certificate and Identification Form (VS 18-2), and Record of Dogs and Cats on Hand (VS Form 18-5) are forms which may be used by research facilities upon which to keep and maintain the information required by paragraph (a) of this section. The USDA Individual Health Certificate and Identification Form (VS Form 1), the USDA Multianimal Health Certificate and Identification Form (VS Form 18-2), and Record of Disposition of Dogs and Cats (VS Form 18-6) are forms which may be used by research facilities upon which to keep and maintain the information required by paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) One copy of the record containing the information required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section shall accompany each shipment of any live dog or cat sold, or otherwise disposed of by a research facility: *Provided, however,* That information which indicates the source and date of acquisition of any dog or cat is not required to appear on the copy of the record accompanying the shipment. One copy of the record containing the information required by paragraph (a) and (b) of this section shall be retained by the research facility.

§ 2.77 Records, operators of auction sales.

(a) Every operator of an auction sale shall make, keep, and maintain systems of records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information

concerning each animal consigned for auction, whether or not a fee or commission is charged:

(1) The name and address of the person who owned or consigned the animal for sale and his USDA license number, if licensed under the Act;

(2) The date of the consignment;

(3) The official USDA tag number or tattoo assigned to the animal pursuant to sections 2.50 and 2.54;

(4) A description of the animal which shall include:

(i) The species of the animal;

(ii) The sex of the animal;

(iii) The color and any distinctive markings on the animal;

(iv) The breed or type of the animals, if a dog or cat.

(5) The auction sales number assigned to the animal;

(6) The name and address of the buyer of the animal and his license number, if licensed under the Act.

(b) One copy of the record containing the information required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be given to the consignor of each animal, one copy of the record shall be given to the purchaser of each animal: *Provided, however,* That information which indicates the source and date of consignment of any animal is not required to appear on the copy of the record given to the purchaser of any animal. One copy of the record containing the information required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be retained by the operator of such auction sale for each animal sold by the auction sale.

§ 2.78 Records, carriers and intermediate handlers.

(a) In connection with all live animals accepted for shipment on a C.O.D. basis or other arrangement or practice under which the cost of such animal or the cost of the transportation of such animal is to be paid and collected upon delivery of the animal to the consignee, the accepting carrier or intermediate handler, if any, shall keep and maintain a copy of the guarantee in writing of the consignor of such shipment for the payment of transportation charges for any animal not claimed, as provided in § 2.80, including, where necessary, both the return transportation charges and an amount sufficient to reimburse the carrier for out-of-pocket expenses incurred for the care, feeding, and storage of such animal. The carrier or intermediate handler at destination shall also keep and maintain a copy of the ship-

ping document containing the time, date, and method of each attempted notification and the final notification to the consignee and the name of the person notifying the consignee, as provided in § 2.80.

(b) In connection with all live dogs, cats, or nonhuman primates delivered for transportation, in commerce, to any carrier or intermediate handler, by any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or of any State or local government, the accepting carrier or intermediate handler shall keep and maintain a copy of the health certification completed as required by § 2.79, tendered with each such live dog, cat, or nonhuman primate.

§ 2.79 Health certification and identification.

(a) No dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or of any State or local government shall deliver to any intermediate handler or carrier for transportation, in commerce, any dog, cat, or nonhuman primate unless such dog, cat, or nonhuman primate shall be accompanied by a health certificate executed and issued by a licensed veterinarian. Such health certificate shall state that (1) the licensed veterinarian inspected such dog, cat, or nonhuman primate on a specified date which shall not be more than 10 days prior to the delivery of such dog, cat, or nonhuman primate for transportation, in commerce, and (2) when so inspected that such dog, cat, or nonhuman primate appeared to the licensed veterinarian to be free of any infectious disease or physical abnormality which would endanger the animal or animals or other animals or endanger public health.

(b) No intermediate handler or carrier to whom any live dog, cat, or nonhuman primate is delivered for transportation, in commerce, by any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government shall receive such live dog, cat, or nonhuman primate for transportation, in commerce, unless and until it is accompanied by a health certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The USDA Individual Health Certificate and Identification Form (VS Form 18-1) and the USDA Multianimal

Section 2143b
or 13b
7 USC.

Health Certificate and Identification Form (VS Form 18-2) are forms which may be used for health certification by a licensed veterinarian as required by this section.

§ 2.80 C.O.D. shipments.

(a) No carrier or intermediate handler shall accept any animal for transportation, in commerce, upon any C.O.D. or other basis where the cost of the animal or the cost for any such transportation or any other incidental or out-of-pocket expense is to be paid and collected upon delivery of such animal to the consignee, unless the consignor guarantees in writing the payment of all transportation, including any return transportation, if such shipment is unclaimed or the consignee cannot be notified in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, including reimbursing the carrier or intermediate handler for all out-of-pocket expenses incurred for the care, feeding, and storage or housing of such animal.

(b) Any carrier or intermediate handler receiving any animal at destination on a C.O.D. or other basis where the cost of the animal or the cost for any transportation or other incidental or out-of-pocket expense is to be paid and collected upon delivery of such animal to the consignee shall attempt to notify such consignee for period of 24 hours after arrival of the animal at the animal holding area of the terminal cargo facility, at least once every 6 hours during that period. The time, date, and method of each attempted notification and the final notification to the consignee and the name of the person notifying the consignee shall be recorded by the carrier or intermediate handler on the shipping document and a copy thereof, accompanying the C.O.D. shipment. If the consignee cannot be notified of the C.O.D. shipment within 24 hours after arrival of the shipment, the carrier or intermediate handler shall return the animal to the consignor, or to whomever the consignor has designated, on the next practical available transportation, in accordance with the written agreement required in paragraph (a) of this section and so notify the consignor.

Any carrier or intermediate handler which has notified a consignee of the arrival of a C.O.D. or other shipment of an animal, where the cost of the animal, or the cost for any transportation, or other incidental or out-of-pocket expense is to be paid and collected upon delivery of

such animal to the consignee, which is not claimed by such consignee within 48 hours from the time of such notification, shall return the animal to the consignor, or to whomever the consignor has designated, on the next practical available transportation, in accordance with the written agreement required in paragraph (a) of this section and so notify the consignor.

(c) It shall be the responsibility of any carrier or intermediate handler to provide proper care, feeding, and storage or housing for any animal accepted for transportation, in commerce, under a C.O.D. or other arrangement where the cost of the animal or the cost for any transportation or other incidental or out-of-pocket expense is to be paid and collected upon delivery of such animal until the consignee accepts shipment at destination or until returned to the consignor or his designee should the consignee fail to accept delivery of the animal or the consignee could not be notified as prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting any carrier or intermediate handler from requiring any additional guarantee than that required in paragraph (a) of this section for the payment of the cost of any transportation or out-of-pocket or other incidental expenses incurred in the transportation of any animal in commerce.

§ 2.81 Records, disposition.

(a) No dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, research facility, carrier, or intermediate handler shall, within a period of one year from the making thereof, destroy or dispose of, without the consent in writing of the Deputy Administrator, any books, records, documents, or other papers required to be kept and maintained under this part.

(b) The records required to be kept and maintained under this part shall be held for such period in excess of the period specified in paragraph (a) of this section as necessary to comply with any other Federal, State, or local law. Whenever the Deputy Administrator notifies a dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, research facility, carrier, or intermediate handler in writing that specified records shall be retained pending completion of an investigation or proceeding under the Act, such dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, research facility, carrier, or intermediate handler shall hold such records until their disposition is authorized by the Deputy Administrator.

See 7 USC

2143(d)

or 13(d)

See 7 USC

2143

or Section 11

COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS AND
HOLDING PERIOD

§ 2.100 Compliance with standards.

(a) Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, and research facility shall comply in all respects with the standards set forth in Part 3 of this subchapter setting forth the standards for the humane handling, care, treatment, and transportation of animals: *Provided, however, That* nothing in these rules, regulations, or standards shall effect or interfere with the design, outlines, guidelines, or performances of actual research or experimentation by a research facility as determined by such research facility.

(b) Each carrier and intermediate handler shall comply in all respects with the standards set forth in Part 3 of the subchapter setting the standards for the humane transportation of animals, in commerce, and their handling, care, and treatment in connection therewith.

§ 2.101 Holding period.

(a) Any dog or cat acquired by a dealer or exhibitor shall be held by him, under his supervision and control, for a period of not less than 5 business days after acquisition of such animal: *Provided, however, That* (1) dogs or cats which have completed a 5-day holding period may be disposed of by subsequent dealers or exhibitors after a minimum holding period of 1 calendar day by each such subsequent dealer or exhibitor, excluding time in transit; (2) any dog or cat suffering from disease, emaciation or injury may be destroyed by euthanasia prior to the completion of the holding period required by this section. (For purposes of this paragraph, "business day" shall mean any day of the week during which the dealer or exhibitor normally operates his business. For purposes of this paragraph, "calendar day" shall mean from midnight of the day when an animal is received until the next midnight (example: If a dog or cat is received at 6 p.m. on the third day of a month, the "calendar day" referenced in the proviso would not expire until the morning of the fifth day.))

(b) During the period in which any dog or cat is being held as required by this section, such dog or cat shall be unloaded from any means of conveyance in which it was received, for feed, water, and rest, and handled, cared for, and treated in accordance with the stand-

ards set forth in §§ 3.1 through 3.10 of this subchapter.

(c) If any dealer or exhibitor obtains the prior approval of the Veterinarian in Charge, he may arrange to have another person hold such animals for the required period provided for in paragraph (a) of this section: *Provided, however, That* such other person agrees in writing to comply with the regulations of this Part 2 and the standards in Part 3 of this subchapter and to allow inspection by a Veterinary Services representative of his premises: *And provided further, That* the dogs and cats still remain under the control of the dealer or exhibitor: *And provided further, That* approval will not be given for a dealer or exhibitor holding a license as set forth in § 2.4 to have animals held for purposes of this section by another licensed dealer or exhibitor.

MISCELLANEOUS

§ 2.125 Information as to business; furnishing of by dealers, exhibitors, operators of auction sales, and research facilities.

Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, and research facility shall furnish to any Veterinary Services representative, any information concerning the business of the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility which may be requested by such representative in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the standards in this subchapter. Such information shall be furnished within such reasonable time as may be specified in the request for such information.

§ 2.126 Access and inspection of records and property.

Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility, shall, during ordinary business hours, permit Veterinary Services representatives, or other Federal officers or employees designated by the Secretary, to enter his place of business to examine records required to be kept by the Act and the regulations in this part, and to make copies of such records, and permit Veterinary Services representatives to enter his place of business, to inspect such facilities, property

An operator of an auction sale is not considered to have acquired a dog or cat which is sold through the auction sale.

and animals as such representatives consider necessary to enforce the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the standards in this subchapter. The use of a room, table, or other facilities necessary for the proper examination of such records and inspection of such property or animals shall be extended to such authorized representatives of the Secretary by the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility, his agents and employees.

§ 2.127 Publication of names of persons subject to the provisions of this part.

Lists of persons licensed or registered, pursuant to the provisions of this part, shall be published periodically by Veterinary Services in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such lists may also be obtained, upon request, from the Veterinarian in Charge.

§ 2.128 Inspection for missing animals.

(a) Each dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale and research facility shall, upon request, during ordinary business hours, permit, under the following conditions, police or law officers of legally constituted law enforcement agencies with general law enforcement authority (not those agencies whose duties are limited to enforcement of local animal regulations) to enter the place of business of such dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility to inspect animals and records for the purpose of seeking animals that are missing:

(1) The police or law officer shall furnish to the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility a written description of the missing animal and the name and address of its owner before making such a search.

(2) The police or law officer shall abide by all security measures required by the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility to prevent the spread of disease, including the use of sterile clothing, footwear, and masks where required, or to prevent the escape of an animal.

(b) Such inspection for missing animals by law enforcement officers shall not extend to animals that are undergoing actual research or experimentation by a research facility as determined by such research facility.

§ 2.129 Confiscation and destruction of animals.

(a) If an animal being held by a

dealer, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale, or an animal being held by a research facility which is no longer required by such research facility to carry out the research, test, or experiment for which it has been utilized, is found by a Veterinary Services representative to be suffering as a result of the failure of the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility to comply with any provision of the regulations or the standards set forth in this subchapter, the Veterinary Services representative shall make a reasonable effort to notify the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility of the condition of such animal and request that the condition be corrected and that adequate veterinary care be given when necessary to alleviate the animal's suffering, or that the animal be destroyed by euthanasia. In the event that the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale or research facility refuses to comply with such request, the Veterinary Services representative may confiscate or destroy such animal by euthanasia if in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator the circumstances warrant such action.

(b) In the event that the Veterinary Services representative is unable to locate or notify the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility as required in this section, the Veterinary Services representative shall contact a local police or law officer to accompany him to the premises and shall provide for adequate veterinary care when necessary to alleviate the animal's suffering or, if in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator the condition of the animal cannot be corrected by veterinary care, the Veterinary Services representative shall confiscate and destroy the animal by euthanasia with such costs as may be incurred to be borne by the dealer, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or research facility.

(c) Prior to making any decision regarding the destruction of any animal of a species designated by the Department of the Interior or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources as an endangered species, the Deputy Administrator shall, when possible in his judgment, consult with representatives of said Department and the International Union for the Con-

servation of Nature and Natural Resources.

§ 2.130 Minimum age requirements.

No dog or cat shall be delivered by any person to any carrier or intermediate handler for transportation, in commerce, except to a registered research facility, unless such dog or cat is at least eight (8) weeks of age and has been weaned.

(Secs. 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21; 80 Stat. 351, 352, 353, 84 Stat. 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 90 Stat. 418, 419, 420, 423 (7 U.S.C. 2133, 2135, 2136, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2146, 2147, 2151); 37 FR 28464, 38 FR 19141.)

PART 3—STANDARDS

Subpart A—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Dogs and Cats

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

Sec.

- 3.1 Facilities, general.
- 3.2 Facilities, indoor.
- 3.3 Facilities, outdoor.
- 3.4 Primary enclosures.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

- 3.5 Feeding.
- 3.6 Watering.
- 3.7 Sanitation.
- 3.8 Employees.
- 3.9 Classification and separation.
- 3.10 Veterinary care.

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

- 3.11 Consignments to carriers and intermediate handlers.
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AUTHORITY: Secs. 12 and 13, 80 Stat. 351 and 352, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 2142 and 2143.

Subpart A—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Dogs and Cats

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.1 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washrooms and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.2 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the dogs or cats from cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 50° F. for dogs and cats not acclimated to lower temperatures.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for dogs or cats shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the dogs or cats from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors therefrom. If closed drainage systems are used, they shall be

equipped with traps and so installed as to prevent any backup of sewage onto the floor of the room.

§ 3.3 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all dogs and cats kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Dogs and cats kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all dogs and cats kept outdoors when the atmospheric temperature falls below 50° F. Sufficient clean bedding material or other means of protection from the weather elements shall be provided when the ambient temperature falls below that temperature to which a dog or cat is acclimated.

(d) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water

§ 3.4 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for dogs and cats shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General—(1) Requirements for primary enclosures for dogs and cats.*

(i) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the dogs and cats from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

(ii) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the dogs and cats to remain dry and clean.

(iii) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the dogs or cats contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(iv) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury.

(2) *Additional requirements for primary enclosures housing cats.* (i) In all enclosures having a solid floor, a receptacle containing sufficient clean litter shall be provided to contain excreta.

(ii) Each primary enclosure shall be provided with a solid resting surface or surfaces which, in the aggregate, shall be of adequate size to comfortably hold all occupants of the primary enclosure at the same time. Such resting surface or surfaces shall be elevated in primary enclosures housing two or more cats.

(b) *Space requirements—(1) Dogs and cats.* Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each dog and cat to turn about freely and to easily stand, sit and lie in a comfortable normal position.

(2) *Dogs.* (i) In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, each dog housed in any primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum square footage of floor space equal to the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches, as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail, plus 6 inches, expressed in square feet.¹ Not more than 12 adult nonconditioned dogs shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.

(ii) *Dog houses with chains.* If dog houses with chains are used as primary enclosures for dogs kept outdoors, the chains used shall be so placed or attached that they cannot become entangled with the chains of other dogs or any other objects. Such chains shall be of a type commonly used for the size dog involved and shall be attached to the dog by means of a well fitted collar. Such chains shall be at least three times the length of the dog as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail and shall allow the dog convenient access to the dog house.

(3) *Cats.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, each adult cat housed in any primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum of 2½ square feet of floor space. Not more than 12 adult nonconditioned cats shall be housed in the same primary enclosure.

¹ This requirement may be computed by using the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{length of dog in inches} + 6) \times (\text{length of dog in inches} + 6)}{144} = \text{Required square feet of floor space}$$

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS**§ 3.5 Feeding.**

(a) Dogs and cats shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the dog or cat.

(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all dogs or cats and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. Feeding pans shall be durable and kept clean. The food receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. Disposable food receptacles may be used but must be discarded after each feeding. Self feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food, and they shall be sanitized regularly to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of feed.

§ 3.6 Watering.

If potable water is not accessible to the dogs and cats at all times, potable liquids shall be offered to such animals at least twice daily for periods of not less than 1 hour, except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. Watering receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.7 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.* Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the dogs or cats contained therein and to reduce disease hazards and odors. When a hosing or flushing method is used for cleaning a primary enclosure commonly known as a cage, any dog contained therein shall be removed from such enclosure during the cleaning process, and adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals in other such enclosures from being contaminated with water and other wastes.

(b) *Sanitization of primary enclosures.* (1) Prior to the introduction of nonconditioned dogs or cats into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Primary enclosures for dogs or cats shall be sanitized often enough to

prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, or a disease hazard: *Provided, however,* That such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) Cages, rooms and hard-surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt shall be sanitized by removing the soiled gravel, sand, or dirt and replacing it as necessary.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.8 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.9 Classification and separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Females in season (estrus) shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with males, except for breeding purposes.

(b) Any dog or cat exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be housed individually in a primary enclosure.

(c) Puppies or kittens shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs or cats other than their dams, except when permanently maintained in breeding colonies.

(d) Dogs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with cats, nor shall dogs or cats be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species

of animals.

(e) Dogs or cats under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other dogs or cats and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

§ 3.10 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each dog and cat shall be observed daily by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind dogs or cats shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held: *Provided, however*, That the provision shall not effect compliance with any State or local law requiring the holding, for a specified period, of animals suspected of being diseased.

(c)(1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

[32 F.R. 3273, Feb 24, 1967, as amended at 36 F.R. 24925, Dec. 24, 1971]

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

§ 3.11 Consignments to carriers and intermediate handlers.

(a) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall not accept any live dog or cat presented by any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or other person, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government for shipment, in commerce, more than 4 hours prior to the scheduled departure of the primary conveyance on which it is to be transported: *Provided, however*, That the carrier or intermediate handler and any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or other person, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government may mutually agree to extend the time of acceptance to not more than 6 hours if specific prior scheduling of the animal shipment to destination has been made.

(b) No carrier or intermediate handler shall accept for transportation or transport, in commerce, any live dog or cat in a primary enclosure which does not conform to the requirements set forth in § 3.12 of the standards.

(c) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall attempt to notify the consignee at least once in every 6 hour period following the arrival of any live dog or cat at the animal holding area of the terminal cargo facility. The time, date, and method of each attempted notification and the final notification to the consignee and the name of the person notifying the consignee shall be recorded on the copy of the shipping document retained by the carrier or intermediate handler and on a copy of the shipping document accompanying the animal shipment.

§ 3.12 Primary enclosures used to transport live dogs and cats.

No dealer, research facility, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale shall offer for transportation or transport, in commerce, any live dog or cat in a primary enclosure which does not conform to the following requirements:

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments, transport cages, cartons, or crates, used to transport live dogs and cats shall be constructed in such a manner that (1) the structural strength of the enclosure shall be sufficient to contain the live dogs and cats and to withstand the normal rigors of transportation; (2) the interior of the enclosure

shall be free from any protrusions that could be injurious to the live dogs or cats contained therein; (3) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the live dogs or cats; (4) except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, there are ventilation openings located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure and the ventilation openings on each such wall shall be at least 16 percent of the total surface area of each such wall, or there are ventilation openings located on all four walls of the primary enclosure and the ventilation openings on each such wall shall be at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each such wall: *Provided, however, That at least one-third of the total area providing ventilation for the primary enclosure shall be located on the lower one-half of the primary enclosure and at least one-third of the total area providing the ventilation for the primary enclosure shall be located on the upper one-half of the primary enclosure;* (5) except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, projecting rims or other devices shall be on the exterior of the outside walls with any ventilation openings to prevent obstruction of the ventilation openings and to provide a minimum air circulation space of 1.9 centimeters (.75 inches) between the primary enclosure and any adjacent cargo or conveyance wall; and (6) except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, adequate handholds or other devices for lifting shall be provided on the exterior of the primary enclosure to enable the primary enclosure to be lifted without tilting and to ensure that the person handling the primary enclosure will not be in contact with the dog or cat.

(b) Live dogs or cats transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and maintained in compatible groups. Puppies or kittens shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with adult dogs or cats, other than their dams.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport live dogs and cats shall be large enough to ensure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely in a standing position using normal body movements, to stand and sit erect, and to lie in a natural position: *Provided, however, That the primary enclosure for a coursing hound with a spinal arch (greyhound, whippet, borzoi, and Italian greyhound) must be narrow enough to prevent the animal from turning around in its enclosure.*

(d) A maximum of one live dog or cat, 6 months or more of age, or a maximum of one live puppy, 8 weeks to 6 months of age and weighing over 9 kilograms (20 pounds), shall be transported in a primary enclosure. Two live puppies and kittens, 8 weeks to 6 months of age, but not weighing over 9 kilograms (20 pounds) each and of comparable size, may be carried in the same primary enclosure. Weaned live puppies or kittens less than 8 weeks of age and of comparable size, or puppies or kittens which are less than 8 weeks of age and littermates accompanied by their dam, may be shipped in the same primary enclosure to research laboratories.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport live dogs and cats as provided in this section shall have solid bottoms to prevent leakage in shipment and shall be cleaned and sanitized in a manner prescribed in § 3.7 of the standards, if previously used. Such primary enclosures shall contain clean litter of a suitable absorbent material, which is safe and non-toxic to the dogs and cats, in sufficient quantity to absorb and cover excreta, unless the dogs or cats are on wire or other nonsolid floors.

(f) Primary enclosures used to transport live dogs and cats, except where such primary enclosures are permanently affixed in the animal cargo space of the primary conveyance, shall be clearly marked on top and on one or more sides with the words "Live Animals" in letters not less than 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) in height, and with arrows or other markings, to indicate the correct upright position of the container.

(g) Documents accompanying the shipment shall be attached in an easily accessible manner to the outside of a primary enclosure which is part of such shipment.

(h) When a primary enclosure is permanently affixed within the animal cargo space of the primary conveyance so that the front opening is the only source of ventilation for such primary enclosure, the front opening shall open directly to the outside or to an unobstructed aisle or passageway within the primary conveyance. Such front ventilation opening shall be at least 90 percent of the total surface area of the front wall of the primary enclosure and covered with bars, wire mesh or smooth expanded metal.

§ 3.13 Primary conveyances (motor vehicle, rail, air, and marine).

(a) The animal cargo space of primary conveyances used in transporting live

dogs and cats shall be designed and constructed to protect the health, and ensure the safety and comfort of the dogs and cats contained therein at all times.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be constructed and maintained in a manner to prevent the ingress of engine exhaust fumes and gases from the primary conveyance during transportation in commerce.

(c) No live dog or cat shall be placed in an animal cargo space that does not have a supply of air sufficient for normal breathing for each live animal contained therein, and the primary enclosures shall be positioned in the animal cargo space in such a manner that each dog or cat has access to sufficient air for normal breathing.

(d) Primary enclosures shall be positioned in the primary conveyance in such a manner that in an emergency the live dogs and cats can be removed from the primary conveyance as soon as possible.

(e) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

(f) Live dogs and cats shall not be transported with any material, substance (e.g., dry ice) or device which may reasonably be expected to be injurious to the health and well-being of the dogs and cats unless proper precaution is taken to prevent such injury.

§ 3.14 Food and water requirements.

(a) All live dogs or cats shall be offered potable water within 4 hours prior to being transported in commerce. Any live dogs or cats less than 16 weeks of age being offered to any carrier for transportation in commerce shall be offered at least 60 cubic centimeters (ccs.) (approximately 2 ounces) of potable water within 4 hours prior to being so offered for transportation in commerce. Dealers, exhibitors, research facilities and operators of auction sales shall provide potable water to all live dogs and cats transported in their own primary conveyance at least every 12 hours after such transportation is initiated, and carriers and intermediate handlers shall provide potable water to all live dogs and cats at least every 12 hours after acceptance for transportation in commerce.

(b) Each live dog and cat over 16 weeks of age shall be fed at least once in each 24 hour period. Live puppies and kittens less than 16 weeks of age shall have food made available to them at least every 12 hours. The time periods provided for in this paragraph shall apply to carriers and intermediate handlers after acceptance of any live dog or cat for trans-

portation, in commerce, and shall apply to dealers, exhibitors, research facilities, and operators of auction sales who transport live dogs and cats in their own primary conveyance after such transportation is initiated.

(c) Any dealer, research facility, exhibitor or operator of an auction sale offering any live dog or cat to any carrier or intermediate handler for transportation in commerce shall affix to the outside of the primary enclosure used for transporting such dog or cat, written instructions concerning the food and water requirements of such dog or cat while being transported.

(d) No carrier or intermediate handler shall accept any live dog or cat for transportation in commerce unless written instructions concerning the food and water requirements of such dog or cat while being so transported is affixed to the outside of its primary enclosure.

§ 3.15 Care in transit.

(a) During surface transportation, it shall be the responsibility of the driver or other employee to visually observe the live dogs or cats as frequently as circumstances may dictate, but not less than once every 4 hours, to assure that they are receiving sufficient air for normal breathing, their ambient temperatures are within the prescribed limits, all other applicable standards are being complied with and to determine whether any of the live dogs or cats are in obvious physical distress and to provide any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. When transported by air, live dogs and cats shall be visually observed by the carrier as frequently as circumstances may dictate, but not less than once every 4 hours, if the animal cargo space is accessible during flight. If the animal cargo space is not accessible during flight, the carrier shall visually observe the live dogs or cats whenever loaded and unloaded and whenever the animal cargo space is otherwise accessible to assure that they are receiving sufficient air for normal breathing, their ambient temperatures are within the prescribed limits, all other applicable standards are being complied with and to determine whether any such live dogs or cats are in obvious physical distress. The carrier shall provide any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. No dog or cat in obvious physical distress shall be transported in commerce.

(b) During the course of transportation, in commerce, live dogs or cats shall not be removed from their primary en-

closures unless placed in other primary enclosures or facilities conforming to the requirements provided in this subpart.

§ 3.16 Terminal facilities.

(a) *Indoor facilities.* Carriers shall provide a designated indoor animal holding area which shall not be used for general cargo, but may be located within the general cargo area. The indoor animal holding area shall be provided with fresh air by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated or air circulated by means of fans, blowers, or an air conditioning system so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 7.2° C. (45° F.) nor be allowed to exceed 29.5° C. (85° F.) for more than 4 hours and shall not exceed 35° C. (95° F.) at any time. The indoor animal holding area shall be cleaned and sanitized in a manner prescribed in § 3.7 of the standards often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, minimize vermin infestation and to prevent a disease hazard.

(b) *Outdoor facilities.* Carriers and intermediate handlers in transporting any live dog or cat from the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility to the primary conveyance and from the primary conveyance to the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility, including loading and unloading procedures, shall provide the following:

(i) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to protect the live dogs and cats from the direct rays of the sun.

(ii) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Live dogs and cats shall be provided protection to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(iii) *Shelter from cold weather.* Transporting devices shall be covered to provide protection for live dogs and cats when the atmospheric temperature falls below 10° C. (50° F.).

§ 3.17 Handling.

(a) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall move live dogs and cats from the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility to the primary conveyance and from the primary conveyance to the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facilities as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Care shall be exercised to avoid handling of the primary enclosure in such a manner that may cause physical

or emotional trauma to the live dog or cat contained therein.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport any live dog or cat shall not be tossed, dropped, or needlessly tilted and shall not be stacked in a manner which may reasonably be expected to result in their falling.

§ 3.18 Ambient temperature.

The ambient temperature within primary enclosures used to transport live dogs or cats shall not exceed 35° C. (95° F.) for a period of more than 45 minutes and shall not fall below 7.2° C. (45° F.) for a period of more than 45 minutes unless the person transporting such live dog or cat knows that such live dog or cat is acclimated to lower temperatures.

Subpart B—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Guinea Pigs and Hamsters

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.25 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against spoilage or deterioration and infestation or contamination by vermin. Food supplies shall be stored in containers with tightly fitting lids or covers or in the original containers as received from the commercial sources of supply. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provisions shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.26 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the animals from the cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 60° F. nor to exceed 85° F.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning, and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to rise above 85° F.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the guinea pigs or hamsters from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

§ 3.27 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) Hamsters shall not be housed in outdoor facilities.

(b) Guinea pigs shall not be housed in outdoor facilities unless such facilities are located in an appropriate climate and prior approval for such outdoor housing is obtained from the Deputy Administrator.

§ 3.28 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for guinea pigs and hamsters shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the guinea pigs and hamsters from injury. Such enclosures, including their racks, shelving and other accessories, shall be constructed of smooth material substantially impervious to liquids and moisture.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the guinea pigs or hamsters contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(3) Primary enclosures having a solid floor shall be provided with clean bedding material.

(4) Primary enclosures equipped with mesh or wire floors shall be so constructed as to allow feces to pass through the spaces of the mesh or wire: *Provided, however,* That such floors shall be constructed so as to protect the animals' feet and legs from injury.

(b) *Space requirements—(1) Guinea pigs and hamsters.* Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for each animal contained therein to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

(2) *Guinea pigs.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the following space requirements are applicable to primary enclosures for guinea pigs:

(i) The interior height of any primary enclosure used to confine guinea pigs shall be at least 6½ inches.

(ii) Each guinea pig housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

Weight or stage of maturity	Minimum space per guinea pig (square inches)
Weaning to 350 grams.....	60
350 grams or more.....	90
Breeders.....	180

(3) *Hamsters.* In addition to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph the following space requirements are applicable to primary enclosures for hamsters:

(i) The interior height of any primary enclosure used to confine hamsters shall be at least 5½ inches, except that in the case of dwarf hamsters, such interior height shall be at least 5 inches.

(ii) A nursing female hamster, together with her litter, shall be housed in a primary enclosure which contains no other hamsters and which provides at least 121 square inches of floor space: *Provided, however,* That in the case of dwarf hamsters such floor space shall be at least 25 square inches.

(iii) The minimum amount of floor space per individual hamster and the maximum number of hamsters allowed in a single primary enclosure, except as provided for nursing females in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, shall be in accordance with the following table:

Age	Minimum space per hamster (square inches)		Maximum population per enclosure
	Dwarf	Other	
Weaning to 5 weeks....	5.0	10.0	20
5 to 10 weeks.....	7.5	12.5	16
10 weeks or more.....	9	15.0	13

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

§ 3.29 Feeding.

(a) Guinea pigs and hamsters shall be fed each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the guinea pig or hamster.

(b) Food comprising the basic diet shall be at least equivalent in quality and content to pelleted rations produced commercially and commonly available from feed suppliers.

(c) The basic diet of guinea pigs and hamsters may be supplemented with good quality fruits or vegetables consistent with their individual dietary requirements.

(d) Food receptacles, if used, shall be accessible to all guinea pigs or hamsters in a primary enclosure and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. All food receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self-feeders are used for the feeding of pelleted feed, measures must be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of the feed. Hamsters may be fed pelleted feed on the floor of a primary enclosure.

(e) Fruit or vegetable food supplements may be placed upon the bedding within the primary enclosure: *Provided, however,* That the uneaten portion of such supplements and any bedding soiled as a result of such feeding practices shall be removed from the primary enclosure when such uneaten supplements ac-

cumulate or such bedding becomes soiled to a degree that might be harmful or uncomfortable to animals therein.

§ 3.30 Watering.

Unless food supplements consumed by guinea pigs or hamsters supply them with their normal water requirements, potable water shall be provided daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. Open containers used for dispensing water to guinea pigs or hamsters shall be so placed in or attached to the primary enclosure as to minimize contamination from excreta. All watering receptacles shall be sanitized when dirty: *Provided, however,* That such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.31 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning and sanitation of primary enclosures.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be cleaned and sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of excreta or debris: *Provided, however,* That such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(2) In the event a primary enclosure becomes soiled or wet to a degree that might be harmful or uncomfortable to the animals therein due to leakage of the watering system, discharges from dead or dying animals, spoiled perishable foods, or moisture condensation, the guinea pigs or hamsters shall be transferred to clean primary enclosures.

(3) Prior to the introduction of guinea pigs or hamsters into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(4) Primary enclosures for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam.

(b) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall re-

main free of accumulations of trash.

(c) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.32 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.33 Classification and separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Except where harem breeding is practiced, preweanling guinea pigs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adults other than their parents.

(b) Guinea pigs shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with hamsters, nor shall guinea pigs or hamsters be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals.

(c) Guinea pigs or hamsters under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other guinea pigs or hamsters and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

§ 3.34 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each guinea pig and hamster shall be observed at least every 48 hours by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone under his direct supervision, for evidence of disease or injury. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind guinea pigs or hamsters shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper

in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual object animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

[32 F.R. 3273, Feb. 24, 1967, as amended at 36 F.R. 24925, Dec. 24, 1971]

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

§ 3.35 Consignments to carriers and intermediate handlers.

(a) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall not accept any live guinea pig or hamster presented by any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or other person, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government for shipment, in commerce, more than 4 hours prior to the scheduled departure of the primary conveyance on which it is to be transported: *Provided, however,* That the carrier or intermediate handler and any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or other person, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government may mutually agree to extend the time of acceptance to not more than 6 hours if specific prior scheduling of the animal shipment to destination has been made.

(b) No carrier or intermediate handler shall accept for transportation or transport, in commerce, any live guinea pig or hamster in a primary enclosure which does not conform to the requirements set forth in § 3.36 of the standards.

(c) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall attempt to notify the consignee at least once in every 6 hour

period following the arrival of any live guinea pig or hamster at the animal holding area of the terminal cargo facility. The time, date, and method of each attempted notification and the final notification to the consignee and the name of the person notifying the consignee shall be recorded on the copy of the shipping document retained by the carrier or intermediate handler and on a copy of the shipping document accompanying the animal shipment.

§ 3.36 Primary enclosures used to transport live guinea pigs and hamsters.

No dealer, research facility, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale shall offer for transportation or transport, in commerce, any live guinea pig or hamster in a primary enclosure which does not conform to the following requirements:

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments, transport cages, cartons, or crates, used to transport live guinea pigs or hamsters shall be constructed in such a manner that (1) the structural strength of the enclosure shall be sufficient to contain the live guinea pigs or hamsters and to withstand the normal rigors of transportation; (2) the interior of the enclosure shall be free from any protrusions that could be injurious to the live guinea pigs or hamsters contained therein; (3) the inner surfaces of corrugated fiberboard, cardboard, or plastic containers shall be covered or laminated with wire mesh or screen where necessary to prevent escape of the animals; (4) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the live guinea pigs or hamsters; (5) except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, there are ventilation openings located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure and the ventilation openings on each such wall shall be at least 16 percent of the total surface area of each such wall, or there are ventilation openings located on all four walls of the primary enclosure and the ventilation openings on each such wall shall be at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each such wall: *Provided, however,* That at least one-third of the total area providing ventilation for the primary enclosure shall be located on the lower one-half of the primary enclosure and at least one-third of the total area providing the ventilation for the primary enclosure shall be located on the upper one-half of the pri-

mary enclosure; (6) except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, projecting rims or other devices shall be on the exterior of the outside walls with any ventilation openings to prevent obstruction of the ventilation openings and to provide a minimum air circulation space of 1.9 centimeters (.75 inches) between the primary enclosure and any adjacent cargo or conveyance wall; and (7) except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, adequate handholds or other devices for lifting shall be provided on the exterior of the primary enclosure to enable the primary enclosure to be lifted without tilting and to ensure that the person handling the primary enclosure will not be in contact with the guinea pigs or hamsters.

(b) Live guinea pigs or hamsters transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and maintained in compatible groups.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport live guinea pigs or hamsters shall be large enough to ensure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments.

(d) Not more than 15 live guinea pigs shall be transported in the same primary enclosure. No more than 50 live hamsters shall be transported in the same primary enclosure.

(e) In addition to the other provisions of this section, the following requirements shall also apply to primary enclosures used to transport live guinea pigs or hamsters:

(1) *Guinea pigs.* (i) The interior height of primary enclosures used to transport live guinea pigs weighing up to 500 grams shall be at least 15.2 centimeters (6 inches) and the interior height of primary enclosures used to transport live guinea pigs weighing over 500 grams shall be at least 17.8 centimeters (7 inches).

(ii) Each live guinea pig transported in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

Minimum space per live guinea pig

Weight (grams)	Square centimeters	Square inches
Up to 350	193.6	30
350 to 600	290.3	45
Over 600	364.8	55

(2) *Hamsters.* (i) The interior height of primary enclosures used to transport live hamsters shall be at least 15.2 cen-

timeters (6 inches) except that in the case of dwarf hamsters such interior height shall be at least 12.7 centimeters (5 inches):

(ii) Each live hamster transported in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space in accordance with the following table:

Minimum space per live hamster

Age	Dwarf		Other	
	Square centimeters	Square inches	Square centimeters	Square inches
Weaning to 5 weeks.....	32.2	5.0	45.2	7
5 to 10 weeks.....	48.3	7.5	71.0	11
Over 10 weeks.....	58.1	9.0	96.8	15

(f) Primary enclosures used to transport live guinea pigs or hamsters as provided in this section shall have solid bottoms to prevent leakage in shipment and shall be cleaned and sanitized in a manner prescribed in § 3.31 of the standards, if previously used. Such primary enclosures shall contain clean litter of a suitable absorbent material, which is safe and nontoxic to the guinea pigs or hamsters, in sufficient quantity to absorb and cover excreta, unless the guinea pigs or hamsters are on wire or other nonsolid floors.

(g) Primary enclosures used to transport live guinea pigs or hamsters, except where such primary enclosures are permanently affixed in the animal cargo space of the primary conveyance, shall be clearly marked on top and on one or more sides with the words "Live Animals" in letters not less than 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) in height, and with arrows or other markings, to indicate the correct upright position of the container.

(h) Documents accompanying the shipment shall be attached in an easily accessible manner to the outside of a primary enclosure which is part of such shipment.

(i) When a primary enclosure is permanently affixed within the animal cargo space of the primary conveyance so that the front opening is the only source of ventilation for such primary enclosure, the front opening shall open directly to the outside or to an unobstructed aisle or passageway within the primary conveyance. Such front ventilation opening shall be at least 90 percent of the total surface area of the front wall of the primary enclosure and covered with bars, wire mesh or smooth expanded metal.

§ 3.37 Primary conveyances (motor vehicle, rail, air, and marine).

(a) The animal cargo space of primary conveyances used in transporting

live guinea pigs and hamsters shall be designed and constructed to protect the health, and ensure the safety and comfort of the live guinea pigs and hamsters at all times.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be constructed and maintained in a manner to prevent the ingress of engine exhaust fumes and gases from the primary conveyance during transportation in commerce.

(c) No live guinea pig or hamster shall be placed in an animal cargo space that does not have a supply of air sufficient for normal breathing for each live animal contained therein, and the primary enclosures shall be positioned in the animal cargo space in such a manner that each live guinea pig or hamster has access to sufficient air for normal breathing.

(d) Primary enclosures shall be positioned in the primary conveyance in such a manner that in an emergency the live guinea pigs or hamsters can be removed from the primary conveyance as soon as possible.

(e) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

(f) Live guinea pigs and hamsters shall not be transported with any material, substance (e.g., dry ice) or device which may reasonably be expected to be injurious to the health and well-being of the guinea pigs and hamsters unless proper precaution is taken to prevent such injury.

§ 3.38 Food and water requirements.

(a) If live guinea pigs or hamsters are to be transported for a period of more than 6 hours, the animals shall have access to food and water or a type of food, which provides the requirements for food and water in quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy their food and water needs, during transit.

(b) Any dealer, research facility, exhibitor or operator of an auction sale offering any live guinea pig or hamster to any carrier or intermediate handler for transportation, in commerce, shall provide an adequate supply of food or type of food, which provides the requirements for food and water, within the primary enclosure to meet the requirements of this section.

(c) No carrier or intermediate handler shall accept for transportation, in commerce, any live guinea pig or hamster without an adequate supply of food or type of food, which provides the requirements for food and water, within the primary enclosure to meet the requirements of this section.

3.39 Care in transit.

(a) During surface transportation, it shall be the responsibility of the driver or other employee to visually observe the live guinea pigs or hamsters as frequently as circumstances may dictate, but not less than once every 4 hours, to assure that they are receiving sufficient air for normal breathing, their ambient temperatures are within the prescribed limits, all other applicable standards are being complied with and to determine whether any of the live guinea pigs or hamsters are in obvious physical distress and to provide any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. When transported by air, live guinea pigs and hamsters shall be visually observed by the carrier as frequently as circumstances may dictate, but not less than once every 4 hours, if the animal cargo space is accessible during flight. If the animal cargo space is not accessible during flight, the carrier shall visually observe the live guinea pigs or hamsters whenever loaded and unloaded and whenever the animal cargo space is otherwise accessible to assure that they are receiving sufficient air for normal breathing, their ambient temperatures are within the prescribed limits, all other applicable standards are being complied with and to determine whether any such live guinea pigs or hamsters are in obvious physical distress. The carrier shall provide any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. No guinea pig or hamster in obvious physical distress shall be transported in commerce.

(d) During the course of transportation, in commerce, live guinea pigs or hamsters shall not be removed from their primary enclosures unless placed in other primary enclosures or facilities conforming to the requirements provided in this subpart.

§ 3.40 Terminal facilities.

(a) *Indoor facilities.* Carriers shall provide a designated indoor animal holding area which shall not be used for general cargo, but may be located within the general cargo area. The indoor animal holding area shall be provided with fresh air by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated or air circulated by means of fans, blowers, or an air conditioning system so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 7.2° C. (45° F.) nor be allowed to exceed 29.5° C. (85° F.) at any time. The indoor animal holding area shall be cleaned and sanitized in a manner prescribed in § 3.31 of the standards often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, minimize vermin infestation and to prevent a disease hazard.

(b) *Outdoor facilities.* Carriers and intermediate handlers in transporting any live guinea pig or hamster from the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility to the primary conveyance and from the primary conveyance to the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility, including loading and unloading procedures, shall provide the following:

(i) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to protect the live guinea pigs and hamsters from the direct rays of the sun.

(ii) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Live guinea pigs and hamsters shall be provided protection to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(iii) *Shelter from cold weather.* Transporting devices shall be covered to provide protection for live guinea pigs and hamsters when the atmospheric temperature falls below 10° C. (50° F.).

§ 3.41 Handling.

(a) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall move live guinea pigs and hamsters from the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility to the primary conveyance and from the primary conveyance to the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Care shall be exercised to avoid handling of the primary enclosure in such a manner that may cause physical or emotional trauma to the live guinea pigs or hamsters contained therein.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport any live guinea pig or hamster shall

not be tossed, dropped, or needlessly tilted and shall not be stacked in a manner which may reasonably be expected to result in their falling.

§ 3.42 Ambient temperature.

The ambient temperature within primary enclosures used to transport live guinea pigs or hamsters shall not exceed 30.5° C. (85° F.) for a period of more than 45 minutes nor fall below 7.2° C. (45° F.) for a period of more than 45 minutes.

Subpart C—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment and Transportation of Rabbits

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.50 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* Housing facilities for rabbits shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.51 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits need not be heated.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans

and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for rabbits shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the rabbits from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

§ 3.52 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all rabbits kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun. When the atmospheric temperature exceeds 90° F. artificial cooling shall be provided by a sprinkler system or other means.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Rabbits kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all rabbits kept outdoors when the atmospheric temperature falls below 40° F.

(d) *Protection from predators.* Outdoor housing facilities for rabbits shall be fenced or otherwise enclosed to minimize the entrance of predators.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

§ 3.53 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for rabbits shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the rabbits from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the rabbits to remain dry and clean.

(3) Primary enclosures shall be con-

structed and maintained so that the rabbits contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(4) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the rabbits' feet and legs from injury. Litter shall be provided in all primary enclosures having solid floors.

(5) A suitable nest box containing clean nesting material shall be provided in each primary enclosure housing a female with a litter less than one month of age.

(b) *Space requirements.* Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space for the animal to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Each rabbit housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space, exclusive of the space taken up by food and water receptacles, in accordance with the following table:

Category	Individual weights (pounds)	Minimum space per rabbit (square inches)
Groups.....	3 through 5.....	144
	6 through 8.....	288
	9 or more.....	432
Individual adults.....	3 through 5.....	180
	6 through 8.....	360
	9 through 11.....	540
	12 or more.....	720
Nursing females.....	3 through 5.....	576
	6 through 8.....	720
	9 through 11.....	864
	12 or more.....	1080

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

§ 3.54 Feeding.

(a) Rabbits shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the rabbit.

(b) Food receptacles shall be accessible to all rabbits in a primary enclosure and shall be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta. All food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self feeders are used for the feeding of dry

feed, measures must be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of the feed.

§ 3.55 Watering.

Sufficient potable water shall be provided daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. All watering receptacles shall be sanitized when dirty: *Provided, however,* That such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.56 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.*

(1) Primary enclosures shall be kept reasonably free of excreta, hair, cobwebs and other debris by periodic cleaning. Measures shall be taken to prevent the wetting of rabbits in such enclosures if a washing process is used.

(2) In primary enclosures equipped with solid floors, soiled litter shall be removed and replaced with clean litter at least once each week.

(3) If primary enclosures are equipped with wire or mesh floors, the troughs or pans under such enclosures shall be cleaned at least once each week. If worm bins are used under such enclosures they shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(b) *Sanitization of primary enclosures.* (1) Primary enclosures for rabbits shall be sanitized at least once every 30 days in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Prior to the introduction of rabbits into empty primary enclosures previously occupied, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) Primary enclosures for rabbits shall be sanitized by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam or flame.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests

shall be transported in the same primary enclosure.

§ 3.57 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.58 Classification and separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups, with the following additional restrictions:

(a) Rabbits shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species of animals unless required for scientific reasons.

(b) Rabbits under quarantine or treatment for a communicable disease shall be separated from other rabbits and other susceptible species of animals in such a manner as to minimize dissemination of such disease.

§ 3.59 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each rabbit shall be observed at least every 48 hours by the animal caretaker in charge, or by someone working under his direct supervision, for evidence of disease or injury. Sick or diseased, injured, lame or blind rabbits shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which such animal was obtained and is being held.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or

analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

[32 F.R. 3273, Feb. 24, 1967, as amended at 36 F.R. 24925, Dec. 24, 1971]

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

§ 3.60 Consignments to carrier and intermediate handlers.

(a) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall not accept any live rabbit presented by any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or other person, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government for shipment, in commerce, more than 4 hours prior to the scheduled departure of the primary conveyance on which it is to be transported: *Provided, however*, That the carrier or intermediate handler and any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or other person, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government may mutually agree to extend the time of acceptance to not more than 6 hours if specific prior scheduling of the animal shipment to destination has been made.

(b) No carrier or intermediate handler shall accept for transportation or transport, in commerce, any live rabbit in a primary enclosure which does not conform to the requirements set forth in § 3.61 of the standards.

(c) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall attempt to notify the consignee at least once in every 6 hour period following the arrival of any live rabbit at the animal holding area of the terminal cargo facility. The time, date, and method of each attempted notification and the final notification to the consignee and the name of the person notifying the consignee shall be recorded on the copy of the shipping document retained by the carrier or intermediate handler and on a copy of the shipping document accompanying the animal shipment.

§ 3.61 Primary enclosures used to transport live rabbits.

No dealer, research facility, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale shall offer for transportation or transport, in commerce, any live rabbit in a primary enclosure which does not conform to the following requirements:

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments, transport cages, cartons, or crates, used to transport live rabbits shall be constructed in such a manner that: (1) The structural strength of the enclosure shall be sufficient to contain the live rabbits and to withstand the normal rigors of transportation; (2) The interior of the enclosure shall be free from any protrusions that could be injurious to the live rabbits contained therein; (3) The openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the live rabbits; (4) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, there are ventilation openings located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure and the ventilation openings on each such wall shall be at least 16 percent of the total surface area of each such wall or there are ventilation openings located on all four walls of the primary enclosure and the ventilation openings on each such wall shall be at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each such wall: *Provided, however,* That at least one-third of the total area providing ventilation for the primary enclosure shall be located on the lower one-half of the primary enclosure and at least one-third of the total area providing the ventilation for the primary enclosure shall be located on the upper one-half of the primary enclosure; (5) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, projecting rims or other devices shall be on the exterior of the outside walls with any ventilation openings to prevent obstruction of the ventilation openings and to provide a minimum air circulation space 1.9 centimeters (.75 inch) between the primary enclosure and any adjacent cargo or conveyance wall; and (6) Except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, adequate handholds or other devices for lifting shall be provided on the exterior of the primary enclosure to enable the primary enclosure to be lifted without tilting and to ensure that the person handling the primary enclosure will not be in contact with the rabbit.

(b) Live rabbits transported in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups and shall

not be transported in the same primary enclosure with other species of animals.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport live rabbits shall be large enough to ensure that each rabbit contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments.

(d) Not more than 15 live rabbits shall be transported in the same primary enclosure.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport live rabbits as provided in this section shall have solid bottoms to prevent leakage in shipment and shall be cleaned and sanitized in a manner prescribed in § 3.56 of the standards, if previously used. Such primary enclosures shall contain clean litter of a suitable absorbent material which is safe and nontoxic to the rabbits, in sufficient quantity to absorb and cover excreta, unless the rabbits are on wire or other nonsolid floors.

(f) Primary enclosures used to transport live rabbits, except where such primary enclosures are permanently affixed in the animal cargo space of the primary conveyance, shall be clearly marked on top and on one or more sides with the words "Live Animal" in letters not less than 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) in height, and with arrows or other markings, to indicate the correct upright position of the container.

(g) Documents accompanying the shipment shall be attached in an easily accessible manner to the outside of a primary enclosure which is part of such shipment.

(h) When a primary enclosure is permanently affixed within the animal cargo space of the primary conveyance so that the front opening is the only source of ventilation for such primary enclosure, the front opening shall open directly to the outside or to an unobstructed aisle or passageway within the primary conveyance. Such front ventilation opening shall be at least 90 percent of the total surface area of the front wall of the primary enclosure and covered with bars, wire mesh or smooth expanded metal.

§ 3.62 Primary conveyances (motor vehicle, rail, air, and marine).

(a) The animal cargo space of primary conveyances used in transporting live rabbits shall be designed and constructed to protect the health, and ensure the safety and comfort of the rabbits contained therein at all times.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be constructed and maintained in a manner to prevent the ingress of engine exhaust fumes and gases from the primary conveyance during transportation in commerce.

(c) No live rabbit shall be placed in an animal cargo space that does not have a supply of air sufficient for normal breathing for each live animal contained therein, and the primary enclosures shall be positioned in the animal cargo space in such a manner that each rabbit has access to sufficient air for normal breathing.

(d) Primary enclosures shall be positioned in the primary conveyance in such a manner that in an emergency the live rabbits can be removed from the primary conveyance as soon as possible.

(e) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

(f) Live rabbits shall not be transported with any material, substance (e.g., dry ice) or device which may reasonably be expected to be injurious to the health and well-being of the rabbits unless proper precaution is taken to prevent such injury.

§ 3.63 Food and water requirements.

(a) If live rabbits are to be transported for a period of more than 6 hours, they shall have access to food and water or a type of food, which provides the requirements for food and water in quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy their food and water needs, during transit.

(b) Any dealer, research facility, exhibitor or operator of an auction sale offering any live rabbit to any carrier or intermediate handler for transportation, in commerce, shall provide an adequate supply of food or type of food, which provides the requirements for food and water, within the primary enclosure to meet the requirements of this section.

(c) No carrier or intermediate handler shall accept for transportation, in commerce, any live rabbit without an adequate supply of food or type of food, which provides the requirements for food and water, within the primary enclosure to meet the requirements of this section.

§ 3.64 Care in transit.

(a) During surface transportation, it shall be the responsibility of the driver or other employee to visually observe the live rabbits as frequently as circumstances may dictate, but not less than once every 4 hours, to assure that they

are receiving sufficient air for normal breathing, their ambient temperatures are within the prescribed limits, all other applicable standards are being complied with and to determine whether any of the live rabbits are in obvious physical distress and to provide any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. When transported by air, live rabbits shall be visually observed by the carrier as frequently as circumstances may dictate, but not less than once every 4 hours, if the cargo space is accessible during flight. If the animal cargo space is not accessible during flight, the carrier shall visually observe the live rabbits whenever loaded and unloaded and whenever the animal cargo space is otherwise accessible to assure that they are receiving sufficient air for normal breathing, their ambient temperatures are within the prescribed limits, all other applicable standards are being complied with and to determine whether any such live rabbits are in obvious physical distress. The carrier shall provide any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. No rabbit in obvious physical distress shall be transported in commerce.

(b) During the course of transportation, in commerce, live rabbits shall not be removed from their primary enclosures unless placed in other primary enclosures or facilities conforming to the requirements provided in this subpart.

§ 3.65 Terminal facilities.

(a) *Indoor facilities.* Carriers shall provide a designated indoor animal holding area which shall not be used for general cargo, but may be located within the general cargo area. The indoor animal holding area shall be provided with fresh air by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated or air circulated by means of fans, blowers, or an air conditioning system so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 7.2° C. (45° F.) nor be allowed to exceed 29.5° C. (85° F.) at any time. The indoor animal holding area shall be cleaned and sanitized in a manner prescribed in § 3.56 of the standards often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, minimize vermin infestation and to prevent a disease hazard.

(b) *Outdoor facilities.* Carriers and intermediate handlers in transporting any live rabbit from the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility to the primary conveyance and from the

primary conveyance to the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility, including loading and unloading procedures, shall provide the following:

(i) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to protect the live rabbits from the direct rays of the sun.

(ii) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Live rabbits shall be provided protection to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(iii) *Shelter from cold weather.* Transporting devices shall be covered to provide protection for live rabbits when the atmospheric temperature falls below 10° C. (50° F.).

§ 3.66 Handling.

(a) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall move live rabbits from the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility to the primary conveyance and from the primary conveyance to the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Care shall be exercised to avoid handling of the primary enclosure in such a manner that may cause physical or emotional trauma to the live rabbits contained therein.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport any live rabbit shall not be tossed, dropped, or needlessly tilted and shall not be stacked in a manner which may reasonably be expected to result in their falling.

§ 3.67 Ambient temperature.

The ambient temperature within primary enclosures used to transport live rabbits shall not exceed 20.5° C. (85° F.) for a period of more than 45 minutes nor fall below 7.2° C. (45° F.) for a period of more than 45 minutes unless the person transporting such live rabbits knows that such live rabbits are acclimated to lower temperatures.

Subpart D—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Nonhuman Primates²

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.75 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* The housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, to contain the animals, and to restrict the entrance of other animals.

(b) *Water and electric power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against infestation or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.76 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Heating.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be sufficiently heated when necessary to protect the animals from the cold, and to provide for their health and comfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 50° F.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85° F. or higher.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates shall have ample light, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality and well distributed. Such lighting shall provide uniformly distributed illumination of sufficient light intensity to permit

² Nonhuman primates include a great diversity of forms, ranging from the marmoset weighing only a few ounces, to the adult gorilla weighing hundreds of pounds. They come from Asia, Africa, and Central and South America, and they live in different habitats. Their nutritional and activity requirements differ as do their social and environmental requirements. As a result, the conditions appropriate for one species do not necessarily apply to another; therefore, discretion must be used in interpreting these standards.

routine inspection and cleaning during the entire working period. Primary enclosures shall be so placed as to protect the nonhuman primates from excessive illumination.

(d) *Interior surfaces.* The interior building surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are substantially impervious to moisture and may be readily sanitized.

(e) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors therefrom. If closed drainage systems are used, they shall be equipped with traps and so installed as to prevent any backup of sewage onto the floor of the room.

§ 3.77 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to allow all nonhuman primates kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun.

(b) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Nonhuman primates kept outdoors shall be provided with access to shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(c) *Shelter from cold weather.* Shelter shall be provided for all nonhuman primates kept outdoors to afford comfort and protection to such animals appropriate for the local climatic conditions and the nonhuman primate species concerned.

(d) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

§ 3.78 Primary enclosures.

All primary enclosures for nonhuman primates shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) *General.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the nonhuman primates from injury, to contain them, and to keep predators out.

(2) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the nonhuman primates to remain dry and clean.

(3) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so that the nonhuman primates contained therein have convenient access to clean food and water as required in this subpart.

(4) The floors of the primary enclosures shall be constructed so as to protect the nonhuman primates from injury.

(b) *Space requirements.* (1) Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each nonhuman primate to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

(2) Each nonhuman primate housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided with a minimum floor space equal to an area of at least three times the area occupied by such primate when standing on four feet.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

§ 3.79 Feeding.

(a) Nonhuman primates shall be fed at least once each day except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food shall be free from contamination, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the nonhuman primate.

(b) Food, and food receptacles if used, shall be accessible to all nonhuman primates and shall be placed so as to minimize contamination by excreta. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. If self feeders are used, measures shall be taken to prevent molding, deterioration or caking of food.

§ 3.80 Watering.

If potable water is not accessible to the nonhuman primates at all times, such water shall be offered to them at least twice daily except as might otherwise be required to provide adequate veterinary care. All watering receptacles shall be kept clean and all such receptacles shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

§ 3.81 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of primary enclosures.* Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the nonhuman primates contained therein and to reduce disease hazards and odors. When hosing or flushing methods are used for this purpose, measures shall be taken to prevent animals confined in such enclosures from being wetted involuntarily.

(b) *Sanitization of enclosures.* (1) Prior to the introduction of nonhuman primates into primary enclosures previously occupied by other nonhuman primates, such enclosures shall be sanitized in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(2) Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates shall be sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, or a disease hazard: *Provided, however,* That such enclosures shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks in the manner provided in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(3) Cages, rooms and hard surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized either by washing them with hot water (180° F.) and soap or detergent, as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt, shall be sanitized by removing the soiled gravel, sand, or dirt and replacing it as necessary.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Premises shall remain free of accumulations of trash.

(d) *Pest control.* An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.82 Employees.

A sufficient number of employees shall be utilized to maintain the prescribed level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

§ 3.83 Classification and separation.

Nonhuman primates housed in the same primary enclosure shall be maintained in compatible groups and shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with animal species other than nonhuman primates.

§ 3.84 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease control and prevention, euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and

maintained under the supervision and assistance of a doctor of veterinary medicine.

(b) Each nonhuman primate shall be observed daily by the animal caretaker in charge or by someone working under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, injured, lame, or blind nonhuman primates shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely disposed of unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which the animal was obtained and is being held.

(c) (1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia, or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its animal care committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species or animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

[32 F.R. 3273, Feb. 24, 1967, as amended at 36 F.R. 24925, Dec. 24, 1971]

§ 3.85 Consignments to carriers and intermediate handlers.

(a) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall not accept any live nonhuman primate presented by any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or other person, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government for shipment, in commerce, more than 4 hours prior to the scheduled departure of the primary conveyance on which it is to be transported: *Provided, however,* That the carrier or intermediate handler and any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or other person, or any depart-

ment, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government may mutually agree to extend the time of acceptance to not more than 6 hours if specific prior scheduling of the animal shipment to destination has been made.

(b) No carrier or intermediate handler shall accept for transportation or transport, in commerce, any live nonhuman primate in a primary enclosure which does not conform to the requirements set forth in § 3.86 of this part.

(c) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall attempt to notify the consignee at least once in every 6 hour period following the arrival of any live nonhuman primate at the animal holding area of the terminal cargo facility. The time, date, and method of each attempted notification and the final notification to the consignee and the name of the person notifying the consignee shall be recorded on the copy of the shipping document retained by the carrier or intermediate handler and on a copy of the shipping document accompanying the animal shipment.

§ 3.86 Primary enclosures used to transport live nonhuman primates.

No dealer, research facility, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale shall offer for transportation or transport, in commerce, any live nonhuman primate in a primary enclosure which does not conform to the following requirements:

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments, transport cages, cartons, or crates, used to transport live nonhuman primates shall be constructed in such a manner that (1) the structural strength of the enclosure shall be sufficient to contain the live nonhuman primate and to withstand the normal rigors of transportation; (2) the interior of the enclosure shall be free from any protrusions that could be injurious to the live nonhuman primate contained therein; (3) no part of the live nonhuman primate will be exposed outside of the primary enclosure which may cause injury to the animal or to persons who are nearby or who handle the primary enclosure; (4) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the live nonhuman primates; (5) the openings which provide access into the primary enclosure shall be secured with locking devices capable of preventing accidental openings; (6) except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, there are ventilation openings located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure and

the ventilation openings on each such wall shall be at least 16 percent of the total surface area of each such wall, or there are ventilation openings located on all four walls of the primary enclosure and the ventilation openings on each such wall shall be at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each such wall: *Provided, however,* That at least one-third of the total area providing ventilation for the primary enclosure shall be located on the lower one-half of the primary enclosure and at least one-third of the total area providing the ventilation of the primary enclosure shall be located on the upper one-half of the primary enclosure; (7) except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, projecting rims or other devices shall be on the exterior of the outside walls with any ventilation openings to prevent obstruction of the ventilation openings and to provide a minimum air circulation space of 1.9 centimeters (.75 inches) between the primary enclosure and any adjacent cargo or conveyance wall; and (8) except as provided in paragraph (h) of this section, adequate handholds or other devices for lifting shall be provided on the exterior of the primary enclosure to enable the primary enclosure to be lifted without tilting and to ensure that the person handling the primary enclosure will not be in contact with the nonhuman primate.

(b) Live nonhuman primates transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and maintained in compatible groups. Nonhuman primates which have not reached puberty shall not be transported in the same primary enclosures with adult nonhuman primates other than their dams. Any female nonhuman primate in season (estrus) shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with any male nonhuman primate.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport live nonhuman primates shall be large enough to ensure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely in a stance whereby both feet and hands are on the floor and can sit in an upright position: *Provided, however,* That certain larger species may be restricted in their movements according to professionally acceptable standards when such freedom of movement would constitute a danger to the live nonhuman primates, their handlers, or other persons.

(d) No more than ten live nonhuman primates shall be transported in a primary enclosure.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport live nonhuman primates as provided in this section shall have solid bottoms to prevent leakage in shipment and shall be cleaned and sanitized in a manner prescribed in § 3.81 of this part, if previously used. Such primary enclosures shall contain clean litter of a suitable absorbent material, which is safe and nontoxic to nonhuman primates, in sufficient quantity to absorb and cover excreta, unless the nonhuman primates are on wire or other nonsolid floors.

(f) Primary enclosures used to transport live nonhuman primates, except where such primary enclosures are permanently affixed in the animal cargo space of the primary conveyance, shall be clearly marked on top and on one or more sides with the words "Wild Animals" in letters not less than 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) in height, and with arrows or other markings, to indicate the correct upright position of the container.

(g) Documents accompanying the shipment shall be attached in an easily accessible manner to the outside of a primary enclosure which is part of such shipment.

(h) When a primary enclosure is permanently affixed within the animal cargo space of the primary conveyance so that the front opening is the only source of ventilation for such primary enclosure, the front opening shall open directly to the outside or to an unobstructed aisle or passageway within the primary conveyance. Such front ventilation opening shall be at least 90 percent of the total surface area of the front wall of the primary enclosure and covered with bars, wire mesh or smooth expanded metal.

§ 3.87 Primary conveyances (motor vehicle, rail, air, and marine).

(a) The animal cargo space of primary conveyances used in transporting live nonhuman primates shall be designed and constructed to protect the health, and ensure the safety and comfort of the nonhuman primates contained therein at all times.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be constructed and maintained in a manner to prevent the ingress of engine exhaust fumes and gases from the primary conveyance during transportation in commerce.

(c) No live nonhuman primate shall be placed in an animal cargo space that does not have a supply of air sufficient for normal breathing for each live animal contained therein, and the primary enclosures shall be positioned in the ani-

mal cargo space in such a manner that each nonhuman primate has access to sufficient air for normal breathing.

(d) Primary enclosures shall be positioned in the primary conveyance in such a manner that in an emergency the live nonhuman primates can be removed from the primary conveyance as soon as possible.

(e) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

(f) Live nonhuman primates shall not be transported with any material, substance (e.g., dry ice) or device which may reasonably be expected to be injurious to the health and well-being of the nonhuman primates unless proper precaution is taken to prevent such injury.

§ 3.88 Food and water requirements.

(a) All live nonhuman primates shall be offered potable water within 4 hours prior to being transported in commerce. Dealers, exhibitors, research facilities and operators of auction sales shall provide potable water to all live nonhuman primates transported in their own primary conveyance at least every 12 hours after such transportation is initiated, and carriers and intermediate handlers shall provide potable water to all live nonhuman primates at least every 12 hours after acceptance for transportation in commerce.

(b) Each live adult nonhuman primate over 1 year of age shall be fed at least once in each 24 hour period. Live nonhuman primates less than 1 year of age shall have food made available to them every 12 hours. The time periods provided for in this paragraph shall apply to carriers and intermediate handlers after acceptance of any live nonhuman primates for transportation, in commerce, and shall apply to dealers, exhibitors, research facilities, and operators of auction sales who transport live nonhuman primates in their own primary conveyance after such transportation is initiated.

(c) Any dealer, research facility, exhibitor or operator of an auction sale offering any live nonhuman primate to any carrier or intermediate handler for transportation in commerce shall affix to the outside of the primary enclosure used for transporting such nonhuman primate, written instructions concerning the food and water requirements of such nonhuman primate while being so transported.

(d) No carrier or intermediate handler shall accept any live nonhuman primate for transportation in commerce unless written instructions concerning the food

and water requirements of such nonhuman primate while being so transported is affixed to the outside of its primary enclosure.

§ 3.89 Care in transit.

(a) During surface transportation, it shall be the responsibility of the driver or other employee to visually observe the live nonhuman primates as frequently as circumstances may dictate, but not less than once every 4 hours, to assure that they are receiving sufficient air for normal breathing, their ambient temperatures are within the prescribed limits, all other applicable standards are being complied with and to determine whether any of the live nonhuman primates are in obvious physical distress and to provide any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. When transported by air, live nonhuman primates shall be visually observed by the carrier as frequently as circumstances may dictate, but not less than once every 4 hours, if the animal cargo space is accessible during flight. If the animal cargo space is not accessible during flight, the carrier shall visually observe the live nonhuman primates whenever loaded and unloaded and whenever the animal cargo space is otherwise accessible to assure that they are receiving sufficient air for normal breathing, their ambient temperatures are within the prescribed limits, all other applicable standards are being complied with and to determine whether any such live nonhuman primates are in obvious physical distress. The carrier shall provide any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. No nonhuman primate in obvious physical distress shall be transported in commerce.

(b) During the course of transportation, in commerce, live nonhuman primates shall not be removed from their primary enclosures unless placed in other primary enclosures of facilities conforming to the requirements provided in this subpart.

§ 3.90 Terminal facilities.

(a) *Indoor facilities.* Carriers shall provide a designated indoor animal holding area which shall not be used for general cargo, but may be located within the general cargo area. The indoor animal holding area shall be provided with fresh air by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated or air circulated by means of fans, blowers, or an air conditioning system so to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall

below 7.2° C. (45° F.) nor be allowed to exceed 29.5° C. (85° F.) for more than 4 hours and shall not exceed 35° C. (95° F.) at any time. The indoor animal holding area shall be cleaned and sanitized in a manner prescribed in § 3.81 of the standards often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, minimize vermin infestation and to prevent a disease hazard.

(b) *Outdoor facilities.* Carriers and intermediate handlers in transporting any live nonhuman primate from the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility to the primary conveyance and from the primary conveyance to the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility, including loading and unloading procedures, shall provide the following:

(i) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to protect the live nonhuman primates from the direct rays of the sun.

(ii) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Live nonhuman primates shall be provided protection to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(iii) *Shelter from cold weather.* Transporting devices shall be covered to provide protection for live nonhuman primates when the atmospheric temperature falls below 10° C. (50° F.).

§ 3.91 Handling.

(a) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall move live nonhuman primates from the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility to the primary conveyance and from the primary conveyance to the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facilities as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Care shall be exercised to avoid handling of the primary enclosure in such a manner that may cause physical or emotional trauma to the live nonhuman primate contained therein.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport any live nonhuman primates shall not be tossed, dropped, or needlessly tilted and shall not be stacked in a manner which may reasonably be expected to result in their falling.

§ 3.92 Ambient temperature.

The ambient temperature within such primary enclosures used to transport live nonhuman primates shall not exceed 35° C. (95° F.) for a period of more than 45 minutes, and shall not fall below 7.2° C. (45° F.) for a period of more than 45 minutes unless the person transporting such live nonhuman primates knows that

such live nonhuman primate is acclimated to lower temperatures.

Subpart E—Specifications for the Humane Handling, Care, Treatment, and Transportation of Warmblooded Animals other than Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Hamsters, Guinea Pigs, and Nonhuman Primates

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Subpart E are issued under secs. 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 80 Stat. 351, 352, 353, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 2133, 2135, 2136, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2146, 2147, 2151.

SOURCE: The provisions of this Subpart E appear at 36 F.R. 24925, Dec. 24, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

FACILITIES AND OPERATING STANDARDS

§ 3.100 Facilities, general.

(a) *Structural strength.* The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

(b) *Water and power.* Reliable and adequate electric power, if required to comply with other provisions of this subpart, and adequate potable water shall be available on the premises.

(c) *Storage.* Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

(d) *Waste disposal.* Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards. The disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash, and debris shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

(e) *Washroom and sinks.* Facilities, such as washrooms, basins, showers, or sinks, shall be provided to maintain cleanliness among animal caretakers.

§ 3.101 Facilities, indoor.

(a) *Ambient temperatures.* Temperature in indoor housing facilities shall be sufficiently regulated by heating or cool-

ing to protect the animals from the extremes of temperature, to provide for their health and to prevent their discomfort. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below nor rise above temperatures compatible with the health and comfort of the animal.

(b) *Ventilation.* Indoor housing facilities shall be adequately ventilated by natural or mechanical means to provide for the health and to prevent discomfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, fans, or air-conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation.

(c) *Lighting.* Indoor housing facilities shall have ample lighting, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality, distribution, and duration as appropriate for the species involved. Such lighting shall be uniformly distributed and of sufficient intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning. Lighting of primary enclosures shall be designed to protect the animals from excessive illumination.

(d) *Drainage.* A suitable sanitary method shall be provided to eliminate rapidly, excess water from indoor housing facilities. If drains are used, they shall be properly constructed and kept in good repair to avoid foul odors and installed so as to prevent any backup of sewage. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

§ 3.102 Facilities, outdoor.

(a) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort of the animals, sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight.

(b) *Shelter from inclement weather.* Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals. Individual animals shall be acclimated before they are exposed to the extremes of the individual climate.

(c) *Drainage.* A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State,

and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

§ 3.103 Space requirements.

Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND HUSBANDRY STANDARDS

§ 3.104 Feeding.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

(b) Food, and food receptacles, if used, shall be sufficient in quantity and located so as to be accessible to all animals in the enclosure and shall be placed so as to minimize contamination. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times. If self-feeders are used, adequate measures shall be taken to prevent molding, contamination, and deterioration or caking of food.

§ 3.105 Watering.

If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, it must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Frequency of watering shall consider age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

§ 3.106 Sanitation.

(a) *Cleaning of enclosures.* Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors. When enclosures are cleaned by hosing or flushing, adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals confined in such enclosures from being directly sprayed

with the stream of water or wetted involuntarily.

(b) *Sanitation of enclosures.* Subsequent to the presence of an animal with an infectious or transmissible disease, cages, rooms, and hard-surfaced pens or runs shall be sanitized either by washing them with hot water (180 F. at source) and soap or detergent, as in a mechanical washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with saturated live steam under pressure. Pens or runs using gravel, sand, or dirt, shall be sanitized when necessary as directed by the attending veterinarian.

(c) *Housekeeping.* Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

(d) *Pest control.* A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

§ 3.107 Employees.

A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under a supervisor who has a background in animal care.

§ 3.108 Separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals shall not be housed near animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

§ 3.109 Veterinary care.

(a) Programs of disease prevention and parasite control euthanasia, and adequate veterinary care shall be established and maintained under the supervision of a veterinarian. The pest control program shall be reviewed by the veterinarian for the safe use of materials and methods. Such veterinarian shall be a graduate of an approved college of veterinary medicine.

(b) Animals shall be observed every day by the person in charge of the care

of the animals or by someone working under his direct supervision. Sick or diseased, stressed, injured, or lame animals shall be provided with veterinary care or humanely destroyed, unless such action is inconsistent with the research purposes for which the animal was obtained and is being held.

(c)(1) In the case of a research facility, the program of adequate veterinary care shall include the appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs, when such use would be proper in the opinion of the attending veterinarian at the research facility. The use of these three classes of drugs shall be in accordance with the currently accepted veterinary medical practice as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides which shall produce in the individual subject animal a high level of tranquilization, anesthesia or analgesia consistent with the protocol or design of the experiment.

(2) It shall be incumbent upon each research facility through its Animal Care Committee and/or attending veterinarian to provide guidelines and consultation to research personnel with respect to the type and amount of tranquilizers, anesthetics, or analgesics recommended as being appropriate for each species of animal used by that institution.

(3) The use of these three classes of drugs shall effectively minimize the pain and discomfort of the animals while under experimentation.

§ 3.110 Handling.

(a) Handling of animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully in a way so as not to cause unnecessary discomfort, behavioral stress, or physical harm to the animal. Care should be exercised also to avoid harm to the handler.

(b) Animals to which the public is afforded direct contact shall only be displayed for periods of time and under conditions consistent with the animals' health and not leading to their discomfort.

(c) During public display, the animals must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the public with sufficient distance allowed between animal acts and the viewing public to assure safety to both the public and the animals. Performing animals shall be allowed a rest period between performances equal to the time for one performance.

TRANSPORTATION STANDARDS

§ 3.111 Consignments to carriers and intermediate handlers.

(a) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall not accept any live animals presented by any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or other person, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government for shipment, in commerce, more than 4 hours prior to the scheduled departure of the primary conveyance on which it is to be transported: *Provided, however,* That the carrier or intermediate handler and any dealer, research facility, exhibitor, operator of an auction sale, or other person, or any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or any State or local government may mutually agree to extend the time of acceptance to not more than 6 hours if specific prior scheduling of the animal shipment to destination has been made.

(b) No carrier or intermediate handler shall accept for transportation or transport, in commerce, any live animals in a primary enclosure which does not conform to the requirements set forth in § 3.112 of this part.

(c) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall attempt to notify the consignee at least once in every 6 hour period following the arrival of any live animals at the animal holding area of the terminal cargo facility. The time, date, and method of each attempted notification and the final notification to the consignee and the name of the person notifying the consignee shall be recorded on the copy of the shipping document retained by the carrier or intermediate handler and on a copy of the shipping document accompanying the animal shipment.

§ 3.112 Primary enclosures used to transport live animals.

No dealer, research facility, exhibitor, or operator of an auction sale shall offer for transportation or transport, in commerce, any live animal in a primary enclosure which does not conform to the following requirements:

(a) Primary enclosures, such as compartments, transport cages, cartons, or crates, used to transport live animals shall be constructed in such a manner that (1) the structural strength of the enclosure shall be sufficient to contain the live animals and to withstand the

normal rigors of transportation; (2) the interior of the enclosure shall be free from any protrusions that could be injurious to the live animals contained therein; (3) the openings of such enclosures are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of the live animals; (4) except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, there are ventilation openings located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure and the ventilation openings on each such wall shall be at least 16 percent of the total surface area of each such wall, or there are ventilation openings located on all four walls of the primary enclosure and the ventilation openings on each such wall shall be at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each such wall: *Provided, however,* That at least one-third of the total area providing ventilation for the primary enclosures shall be located on the lower one-half of the primary enclosure and at least one-third of the total area providing the ventilation for the primary enclosure shall be located on the upper one-half of the primary enclosure; (5) except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, projecting rims or other devices shall be on the exterior of the outside walls with any ventilation openings to prevent obstruction of the ventilation openings and to provide a minimum air circulation space of 1.9 centimeters (.75 inch) between the primary enclosure and any adjacent cargo or conveyance wall; and (6) except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, adequate handholds or other devices for lifting shall be provided on the exterior of the primary enclosure to enable the primary enclosure to be lifted without tilting and to ensure that the person handling the primary enclosure will not be in contact with the animal.

(b) Live animals transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and maintained in compatible groups. Live animals that have not reached puberty shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with adult animals other than their dams. Socially dependent animals (e.g., sibling, dam, and other members of a family group) must be allowed visual and olfactory contact. Any female animal in season (estrus) shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with any male animal.

(c) Primary enclosures used to trans-

port live animals shall be large enough to ensure that each animal contained therein has sufficient space to turn about freely and to make normal postural adjustments: *Provided, however,* That certain species may be restricted in their movements according to professionally acceptable standards when such freedom of movement would constitute a danger to the animals, their handlers, or other persons.

(d) Primary enclosures used to transport live animals as provided in this section shall have solid bottoms to prevent leakage in shipment and shall be cleaned and sanitized in a manner prescribed in § 3.106 of the standards, if previously used. Such primary enclosures shall contain clean litter of a suitable absorbent material, which is safe and nontoxic to the live animals contained therein, in sufficient quantity to absorb and cover excreta, unless the animals are on wire or other nonsolid floors.

(e) Primary enclosures used to transport live animals, except where such primary enclosures are permanently affixed in the animal cargo space of the primary conveyance, shall be clearly marked on top and on one or more sides with the words "Live Animal" or "Wild Animal", whichever is appropriate, in letters not less than 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) in height, and with arrows or other markings, to indicate the correct upright position of the container.

(f) Documents accompanying the shipment shall be attached in an easily accessible manner to the outside of a primary enclosure which is part of such shipment.

(g) When a primary enclosure is permanently affixed within the animal cargo space of the primary conveyance so that the front opening is the only source of ventilation for such primary enclosure, the front opening shall open directly to the outside or to an unobstructed aisle or passageway within the primary conveyance. Such front ventilation opening shall be at least 90 percent of the total surface area of the front wall of the primary enclosure and covered with bars, wire mesh or smooth expanded metal.

§ 3.113 Primary conveyances (motor vehicle, rail, air, and marine).

(a) The animal cargo space of primary conveyances used in transporting live animals shall be designed and constructed to protect the health, and ensure the safety and comfort of the live animals contained therein at all times.

(b) The animal cargo space shall be constructed and maintained in a manner to prevent the ingress of engine exhaust fumes and gases from the primary conveyance during transportation in commerce.

(c) No live animal shall be placed in an animal cargo space that does not have a supply of air sufficient for normal breathing for each live animal contained therein, and the primary enclosures shall be positioned in the animal cargo space in such a manner that each live animal has access to sufficient air for normal breathing.

(d) Primary enclosures shall be positioned in the primary conveyance in such a manner that in an emergency the live animals can be removed from the primary conveyance as soon as possible.

(e) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.

(f) Live animals shall not be transported with any material, substance (e.g., dry ice) or device which may reasonably be expected to be injurious to the health and well-being of the animals unless proper precaution is taken to prevent such injury.

§ 3.114 Food and water requirements.

(a) All live animals shall be offered potable water within 4 hours prior to being transported in commerce. Dealers, exhibitors, research facilities and operators of auction sales shall provide potable water to all live animals transported in their own primary conveyance at least every 12 hours after such transportation is initiated, and carriers and intermediate handlers shall provide potable water to all live animals at least every 12 hours after acceptance for transportation in commerce: *Provided, however,* That except as directed by hibernation, veterinary treatment or other professionally accepted practices, those live animals which, by common accepted practices, require watering more frequently shall be so watered.

(b) Each live animal shall be fed at least once in each 24 hour period, except as directed by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices. Those live animals which, by common accepted practice, require feeding more frequently shall be so fed.

(c) A sufficient quantity of food and water shall accompany the live animal to provide food and water for such animals for a period of at least 24 hours, except as directed by hibernation, vet-

erinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

(d) Any dealer, research facility, exhibitor or operator of an auction sale offering any live animal to any carrier or intermediate handler for transportation in commerce shall affix to the outside of the primary enclosure used for transporting such live animal, written instructions concerning the food and water requirements of such animal while being so transported.

(e) No carrier or intermediate handler shall accept any live animals for transportation in commerce unless written instructions concerning the food and water requirements of such animal while being so transported is affixed to the outside of its primary enclosure.

§ 3.115 Care in transit.

(a) During surface transportation, it shall be the responsibility of the driver or other employee to visually observe the live animals as frequently as circumstances may dictate, but not less than once every 4 hours, to assure that they are receiving sufficient air for normal breathing, their ambient temperatures are within the prescribed limits, all other applicable standards are being complied with and to determine whether any of the live animals are in obvious physical distress and to provide any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. When transported by air, live animals shall be visually observed by the carrier as frequently as circumstances may dictate, but not less than once every 4 hours, if the animal cargo space is accessible during flight. If the animal cargo space is not accessible during flight, the carrier shall visually observe the live animals whenever loaded and unloaded and whenever the animal cargo space is otherwise accessible to assure that they are receiving sufficient air for normal breathing, their ambient temperatures are within the prescribed limits, all other applicable standards are being complied with and to determine whether any such live animals are in obvious physical distress. The carrier shall provide any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. No animal in obvious physical distress shall be transported in commerce.

(b) Wild or otherwise dangerous animals shall not be taken from their primary enclosure except under extreme emergency conditions: *Provided, however,* That a temporary primary enclosure may be used, if available, and such temporary primary enclosure is structurally strong enough to prevent

the escape of the animal. During the course of transportation, in commerce, live animals shall not be removed from their primary enclosures unless placed in other primary enclosures or facilities conforming to the requirements provided in this subpart.

§ 3.116 Terminal facilities.

(a) *Indoor facilities.* Carriers shall provide a designated indoor animal holding area which shall not be used for general cargo, but may be located within the general cargo area. The indoor animal holding area shall be provided with fresh air by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated or air circulated by means of fans, blowers, or an air conditioning system so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to fall below 7.2° C. (45° F.) nor be allowed to exceed 29.5° C. (85° F.) for more than 4 hours and shall not exceed 35° C. (95° F.) at any time. The indoor animal holding area shall be cleaned and sanitized in a manner prescribed in § 3.106 of the standards often enough to prevent an accumulation of debris or excreta, minimize vermin infestation and to prevent a disease hazard.

(b) *Outdoor facilities.* Carriers and intermediate handlers in transporting any live animal from the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility to the primary conveyance and from the primary conveyance to the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility, including loading and unloading procedures, shall provide the following:

(i) *Shelter from sunlight.* When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to protect the live animals from the direct rays of the sun.

(ii) *Shelter from rain or snow.* Live animals shall be provided protection to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.

(iii) *Shelter from cold weather.* Transporting devices shall be covered to provide protection for live animals when the atmospheric temperature falls below 10° C. (50° F.).

§ 3.117 Handling.

(a) Carriers and intermediate handlers shall move live animals from the indoor animal holding area of the terminal facility to the primary conveyance and from the primary conveyance to the in-

door animal holding area of the terminal facility as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Care shall be exercised to avoid handling of the primary enclosure in such a manner that may cause physical or emotional trauma to the live animal contained therein.

(c) Primary enclosures used to transport any live animal shall not be tossed, dropped, or needlessly tilted and shall not be stacked in a manner which may reasonably be expected to result in their falling.

§ 3.118 Ambient temperature.

The ambient temperature within primary enclosures used to transport live animals shall not exceed 35° C. (95° F.) for a period of more than 45 minutes and shall not fall below 7.2° C. (45° F.) for a period of more than 45 minutes unless the person transporting such live animals knows that such live animals are acclimated to lower or higher temperatures.

(Secs. 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21; 80 Stat. 351, 352, 353; 84 Stat. 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564; 90 Stat. 418, 419, 420, 423; (7 U.S.C. 2133, 2135, 2136, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2146, 2147, 2151); 37 FR 28464, 28477, 38 FR 19141.)